RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 60. BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
13 Mar.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o		10,602
27 „	RANCHI		16,650
31 „	CHINA†		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 „	RANPURA		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	DELTA	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
3 July	MOREA		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
3 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 „	CHINA		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th, June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
3rd June	GHAZINDA*	5,596
17th „	HATIMURA*	7,784
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA	8,385
12th August	MANELA	8,363
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd Mar.	MIRZAPORE*	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.
11th „	NAGPORE*	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA Connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
12th Mar.	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi.
13th „	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
15th „	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
16th „	SIRSA	Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.
17th „	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa,
17th „	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi, and P. Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	8 March	21 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	26 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy T.	6785	22 „	5 April
*Sado Maru ..	Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 April
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15 „
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	29 „
T'amba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	28 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Sumatra Maru ..	L. Kawasaki	5,863	27 Feb.	10 Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	Y. Oma	4,364	7 Mar.	16 „
Vancouver Maru	....	5,864	13 „	25 Mar.
* Sumatra Maru ..	L. Kawasaki	5,863	14 „	19 Mar.
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	15 „	25 „
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	15 „	29 „
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	19 „	12 April
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	4,366	28 „	9 Mar.

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
498-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP
Rs. 3000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON. Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS

80 P. C. CURE

PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue

Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:—

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department; "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS everywhere to sell our pure Assafoetida Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana.
A R2843

WANTED AGENTS for coloured Horn and Nut Buttons, Pearl Buttons, Combs and Penholders. S. CHANDA BROS. and CO., Bansibazar, Dacca.
A R2842

WANTED—A STOCK LEDGER and INVOICE CLERK, good handwriting and previous experience essential. Apply DAWAR H. KAZI & CO., Gresham Building, Esplanade.
A C26231

WANTED—THIRD CLASS ENGINEER, qualified to take charge of small Vertical Steam Boiler and Oil Engine. Apply with testimonials Box No. 1284, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2835

WANTED—A retired qualified NURSE, any caste, for the State Hospital at Bhuj. Salary up to Rs. 50. Large Hospital experience necessary. Apply to C. M. O.
A R26233

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Tanganyika Railways, two Office Clerks, possessing previous experience of RAILWAY TRAFFIC OFFICE WORK, must be young, intelligent and neat writers. Salary sh. 150 p.m. in scale sh. 150 by 7½ to sh. 200, free quarters, free 2nd class passage Bombay to Daressalaam and back, 3 years agreement. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, with copies of Testimonials.
A R2854

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Andheri, Gundavli, MEHTA LODGE and CHAKALA COTTAGE, with or without furniture. Apply F. M. MEHTA, 41, Medows Street.
C26227

TO BE LET for Hindus only a GROUND FLOOR of an airy Bungalow at Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Willson College.
C R2850

TO BE LET—For Police Sub-Inspector Hindoo, one Hall, two Bed room and one Kitchen. Apply to SAVITRIBAI, 2nd Floor, 4, Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Road.
C R2853

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—By a young Hindu Bania widower, aged 28 years of a respectable family, having a monthly income of Rs. 1,000, a handsome, educated, grown-up Bania virgin bride for marriage. Write to Box No. 1285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2838

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHY WORRY?—Insurance against all diseases. EGYPTIAN THERMAE Ash Lane, back Paper Currency.
T R2834

ELECTRIC THERMAE RUSSIAN BATHS infallable remedy for Malaria, Influenza and all bodily pain vapour or Hot air and electric massaging treatment given, attended by European nurse. GAIETY CHAMBER, Bori Bunder, Fort.
T R2852

FREE PRIZES with first 100 orders:— 1000 English NOVELS (used-assorted no list) clearance price Eight annas each Guaranteed less than half price. Apply to-day; MOHANLAL NARSIDASS, Jethalal Mansions, Dolatkhana, AHMEDABAD.
T R2855

PROFESSION.

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point one Rupee. Data required, Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. Proprietor, KHIMANILAYAM ARAKANDAVALLUR, Post, South Arcot District.
R2726

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside Apply Box No. 1062. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

POCKET Astrologer answers all questions wonderfully. Price one rupee:— Prof. CARI, DHENKANAL, Orissa.
P R2841

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Re. 2, postage Annas extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St. Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED

A MILL MANAGER for the Moradabad Spinning Mills of 10,000 Mules Spindles. Pay according to qualifications. Only experienced hands in Mules. Carding and Spinning need apply to: DUKHBHANJAN LAL, Secretary.
The Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Coy., Ltd., Moradabad.
26217

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the undersigned is preparing a revised electoral roll of the Bombay University constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council in respect of that part of the constituency only which is included within the limits of the city of Bombay.

2. Under paragraph 6, Schedule II appended to the Bombay Electoral Rules, "a person shall be qualified as an elector for the Bombay University constituency who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing."

3. Persons of either sex who took a degree in the University of Bombay on or before the 1st day of April, 1919, and have a place of residence in the city of Bombay, whose names do not appear in the electoral roll at present in force and who desire to have their names entered on the revised roll of the University constituency for the city of Bombay, are hereby invited to send in their applications for the enrolment of their names so as to reach the University Registrar ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST MARCH, 1926. No fee whatsoever is payable for enrolment. Forms of application for enrolment may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

4. Persons whose names appear in the University roll for the city of Bombay at present in force and who have changed their place of residence since the publication of that roll are requested to notify the Registrar in writing, on or before the day named above, of their changed place of residence in order that their correct addresses may be entered on the revised roll. No form of notification is printed for the purpose.

5. The University Registrar is responsible for the revision of the electoral roll of the University constituency for the city of Bombay only. Persons residing outside the limits of the city of Bombay who desire to have their names entered on the revised University roll should apply for the enrolment of their names to the Collector of the District in which they have a place of residence.

6. A copy of the University electoral roll at present in force is open for public inspection at the University.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 6th March, 1926.
C26209

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF UNDERFRAMES STEEL WITH RUNNING GEAR COMPLETE.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on 26th April, 1926, for the supply of 98 coaching underframes, steel, 66 ft. long over headstocks with two 4-wheeled bogies with all attachments.

2. Detailed specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Ag. Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, on payment of Rs. 250 per set, which amount will not be refunded.

3. No special forms for tenders will be issued; tenderers should tender on their own form, or by letter, and envelopes, containing the tender and delivery dates should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of coaching underframes." Alternative quotations F. O. R. Matunga or Jhansi must be submitted. Railway material certificate will not be granted.

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be *in cash or currency notes only* on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.) This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government paper, the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. It should be clearly understood that tenders should be based on the rate of exchange current at the time of submitting tenders.

7. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal, Calcutta.

8. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender, or any tender.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay,
C26210

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THERE will be a particular check of Season Tickets on:—
15th to 21st March,
SEASON TICKET HOLDERS
will assist by having their tickets ready to show at:—

VICTORIA TERMINUS,
MASJID,
SANDHURST ROAD,
BYCULLA.

as they pass through the gates in and out and thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
R26228

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR AND OIL MILLS, LIMITED, (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under Section 216 of the Indian Companies' Act a General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., will be held at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1926, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Liquidator, when the undersigned will lay his report as to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation and a copy of the statements of accounts up to the 6th day of March, 1925, filed by him with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The said copy, statement of accounts, may be inspected by any Shareholder at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan on 24 hours' previous application to them in writing.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1926.

DEVIDASS VITHALDASS,
Liquidator.

P.S.—NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that should there not be a sufficient quorum at the aforesaid Meeting, the said Meeting shall stand adjourned to TUESDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

D. V.
C26232

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. B. MCKERROW & CO., have agreed to sell to me the Plot No. 209 of Khar Scheme No. VII, situate at Khar Road, admeasuring 803 square yards abutting on the 11th Road of the Scheme.

All persons having claims of any sort to the said plot are required to make the same known to me within 14 days at Kulkarni's Bungalow, No. ....., Khar Road, Post Bandra.

Dated this 9th March, 1926.

RAMRAO H. APTE.
26226

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICES OF HENRY F. BENNETT, Handwriting Expert, and Expert examiner of disputed documents have been REMOVED from 11 Old Post Office Street to 5, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
26216

AUCTION SALE.

DATES OF SALE—15-3-26; 16-3-26; 17-3-26.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Trustees of the estate of Allum Basappa of Bellary, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the property detailed hereunder, and known as Allum Basappa's Ginning and Pressing Factory of Bellary:

(1) A cotton Ginning plant consisting of ten Platt's double roller Gins with horizontal high pressure Engine, with first and second motion rope pulleys and 18 feet Cornish boiler.

(2) One Brunton's Patent Half Press with two boxes to press 400 lbs. each, with Nasmith's Wilson's Finisher, and two 21 inches rams of 14 grooves.

(3) Two 16 B.H.P. Hornsby Oil Engines, with 3 flour mills, one rice Huller, and two Decorticators.

All the above are in pucca buildings standing on grounds of 10½ acres of patta land enclosed by a high compound wall, and situated in the centre of the town.

Private written tenders are also invited to reach the undersigned before 14-3-26.

P. VENKATA SUBBA RAO,
Vakil, Bellary.
26197

LEGAL NOTICES.

Abstract of summons.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1892 of 1925.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 2nd day of July, 1925.

Summons under O. XXXVII r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. BHARMAL SHRIPAL, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Messrs. VALLI MAHOMED HAJI, a firm, until lately carrying on business at Furniture Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

To,

(1) Abdul Karim Vali Mahomed and
(2) Oomer Vali Mahomed
Partners in the defendant firm above-named.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, etc.

The Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you for Rupees 5,000 for principal and Rupees 222-0-3 for interest thereon at the rate of 12 annas per cent per mensem making in the aggregate the sum of Rupees 5,222-0-3 for principal and interest due to them by the defendants in respect of a receipt for Rs. 5,000 passed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs with interest on Rs. 5,000 at the rate of 12 annas per month from the 1st day of July, 1925, till judgment costs and further interest. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 5,222-0-3 and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 7th day of July, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 7th day of July, 1925.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
26229

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KEDARNATH GAMBHIRCHAND DAGA alias KEDARNATH SAGANCHAND DAGA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant Sbroff, ... Deceased.

Sir BISSESSARDAS KASTURCHAND DAGA, of Bombay and Nagpur Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Nagpur for the use and benefit of the minor sons of the said deceased viz. Jivanlal and Satyanarayan Daga and limited to the period of the minority of the said sons. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 3rd day of March, 1926.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C26234

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort Market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish and mutton markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar fish market, Kamatipura market, Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

Sale of Immoveable Property at Girgaum Back Road, Khotachi Wadi on the premises on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Mr. Vassantrao Pundlik Dhumatkar, guardian of the person and property of Ganpatrao Pundlik Dhumatkar, a lunatic and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Vassantrao under the Consent Decree dated the 25th day of March, 1925, in suit No. 4443 of 1922.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with a building standing thereon situate at Khotachi Wadi outside the Fort, Bombay, admeasuring about 301.65 square yards bearing Collector's Old Survey No. 565 and New Survey No. 3/7852 and Cadastral Survey No. 175, Girgaum Division and assessed under Bombay Municipality D Ward No. 1325 and Street No. 2.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the Vendor No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20591.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator af the estate and effects of Pirojbai Ardeshir Amaria alias Sodawaterwalla (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 29th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Cupboards, Tables, Chairs, Copper and Brass Utensils, Wearing Apparels, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BALES OF NICE STEEPLE COTTON, COTTON WASTE, BORAS AND LOOSE COTTON.

By the order of Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhoy, Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-Possession, Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Keshavlal Ambalal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Two Tanks, in godown No. 2 of Mr. Janoo Hasan's Compound, the following:—

65 Bales of nice steeple cotton, cotton waste Boras and loose cotton.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

The said bales, boras and loose cotton will be shown to intending purchasers on their applications to Messrs. Purnand Clubwalla and Jasubhoy, Solicitors, at their office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, and the same will be open for inspection throughout the whole day on the premises on the sale day.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23469.

AUCTION SALE OF 900 BAGS BRAN.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder Station (G. I. P. Rly.) under instructions from Messrs. Chhagonlal Khimji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Cawnpore Flour Mills Company Limited (working Agents Lucknow Flour Mills, and Bombay Agents Messrs. Harkisonlal and Sons.)

900 Bags Bran.

Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down and goods taken delivery of the same day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.)

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NORTH BROOKE ST. WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Tulsey Manrupji and Co. the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Suleman Haji Ebrahim the mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under Indentures of mortgage dated 27th February 1922 and of the further charge dated 22nd March 1922 made between the said mortgagees of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, sell the undermentioned properties on Thursday the 11th March 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses situate at North Brook St. within registration sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 219 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Land revenue under old No. 2734/2735. New No. A/9742 Old Survey No. 2/178 and New Survey No. 5610 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 7740, Street No. 231 to 235 and Bounded as follows on the East by Sweepers passage on the West by North Brooke St., on the North by the Property of mortgagor and on the South by the property of Domsa Curve.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messages tenements or dwelling houses situate at North Brook St within Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 171 Sq. Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Land revenue under old No. 2730, New No. 9740, New Survey No. 5609 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 7740, Street No. 233 and 239 and bounded as follows on the West by North Brook St., on the East by Sweepers passage on the North by the property of Dhunbai and on the South by the South by the property firstly described. For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of high class Drawing, Dining and Bed Room and Office Furniture, Fireproof Safes, Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, Arm and Armless Chairs, Handsome and Durable Clocks, Cabinet, Gramophones and many other articles.

VORA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Cotton Telegraphic Information Service

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SHETH VERAJLAL RANCHHORDAS TARWALA.

Having had wide experience as Commission Agents for over 15 years in cotton, linseed, and bullion markets, we have now organised a special service for giving instantaneous and effective telegraphic information as to the tone and fluctuations in the important markets of the world.

We receive from our New York and Liverpool Agents hourly information of fluctuations together with the market opinion. Information as to the cotton rates of Liverpool and New York Futures and fluctuations as well as Bombay Market quotations and opinions, can be supplied immediately either by telephone or telegraph to our local and mofussil constituents.

Constituents desiring to have direct telegrams from our foreign agents should negotiate with the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient service may write to the undersigned for deposit terms.

MANAGER.
Cotton Telegraphic Information Service,
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Rd., Fort, BOMPAY.
Telegrams:—"COMEALONG."
Telephone:—21788.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
6-30 and 10 p.m.

AN ALL
COMIC
PROGRAMME
Including
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE PILGRIM"

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"FLIRT"

SNUB POLLARD
IN
"FRIEND HUSBAND"

Come and Enjoy a hearty good laugh.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

GEORGE ARLISS
IN
THE SILENT VOICE

Adapted from the well known play "The Man who Played God" by Jules Eckert Goodman, founded on the famous story by Gouverneul Morris.

ALSO
"FRIEND HUSBAND"
A PATHE COMEDY.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY
At 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

The Immortal Story of
THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY
featuring
LILIAN DAVIS HALL
and
EMIL JANNINGS
In the History of Screen Craft
There has never been a picture like this.

Owing to GRAND SUCCESS and GREAT RUSH
ONE WEEK MORE
SHARDA'S HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE

VASANT BALA

A Sensational Love Drama—full of stunts—Also Beautiful
DANCE
ON THE STAGE

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREATEST BRITISH PRODUCTION
Which proves the Excellence
OF
BRITISH FILMS.
THE
'Blackguard'
STARRING
JANE NOVAK
and Directed by
THE GREATEST BRITISH PRODUCER
GRAHAM CUTTS.
THE
'Blackguard'

A Gripping Throbbing Picture which took London by Storm, and the First of the Big British Productions to be Released by
PATHE INDIA.
PERSONALLY SELECTED BY
Mr. ALEX HAGUE.

PATHE Supper GAZETTE
Twice the Length of the Ordinary Gazette and Containing the Latest News.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CROWN CINEMA

MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road,
Have pleasure in announcing that
Harold Lloyd
IN
"WHY WORRY"

is proving his worth as a purveyor of laughter before crowded audiences at each show.

HAROLD as Invalid! HAROLD in Battle! HAROLD the Lover!

NON-STOP LAUGHTER!

Bombay's newest de-luxe Picture House

is the only Marble Theatre in the City. It has a fascinating Palm-Court-Lounge.

Prices: 3 As. 6 As. 12 As. Re. 1 and Rs. 1-8
Daily at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Sat. Sun. and Holidays from 3-30 p.m.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c. c. for 3 annas. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY. No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42112.

It's an ENTERTAINMENT A1.

ROMANCE! There is more romance in one reel of this picture than there is in 8 reels of other pictures! From the opening scene to the final fade-out there is not a dull moment! One piece of swift action literally tumbles over another swift action—all leading up to a smashing climax, that will take your breath away!

NEERA— THE BEAUTIFUL SNAKE OF ARAVALI
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC. POPULAR PRICES

SOCIAL PURITY WORK IN BOMBAY.

WHAT THE YOUTHS CAN DO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What staggered me most when I heard Miss M. Catherine Davis of the League of Mercy at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Wednesday evening on "the need of social purity work in Bombay" were the hard facts mentioned by the learned lecturer. For, who will not be shocked to learn that there are in this city,—*the Urbs Prima in Indis* 885 brothels with 5,000 inmates? This first city in the East boasts so much of its name, but is it not a shame that it is existing as a festering bed for 15,000 girls, who are leading immoral lives? To my mind, Miss Davis' lecture provides ample food, for thought to ponder and ponder over again. The lecturer rightly pointed out that it is high time that every young person began to think out his or her moral values anew. I also feel that a golden opportunity has been offered to members of the local Youth Movement to give effect to the striking resolutions, which they passed so recently as in November last.

I am inclined to believe that if no adequate response is offered to Miss Davis' stirring appeal, it will not be wrong to examine and revise the credentials of the Youth Movement, which gave promises of high hopes, when they could otherwise have avoided them. Here is an opportunity to the young to challenge the conventions by defying the so-called tenets of religions injuncted upon them by the Society. Amongst other problems, it is up to young men and women to give their serious thought to the question of commercialised vice. It is their immediate duty to see that the accepted standard of morality is not in any way a degradation of either sex, which is nothing but,—as Miss Davis pronounced it—"a great impulse of life and love." The beast innate in us must make room to the nobler ideal of moral life and each one of us must determine for himself the truth of the belief that both the sexes are equal in endowment of personality. As a measure of their sincerity, the young men and women,—and I should at least insist on the former,—must try to cultivate the habit of individual purity. Even if the members of the gentler sex find it difficult,—though I do not feel so for a moment,—to study the great truth, it is a paramount duty of members of the other sex to pursue slowly and steadily that truth. For, in the eyes of God, it is the man who is the real cause of the whole mischief. Early steps ought to be taken to educate the young minds and to remove the appalling ignorance prevailing so rampantly regarding the noble conception of marriage. Miss Davis has so happily enunciated several methods of work in that direction and if no steps are taken to materialise them, the youths of Bombay will have to thank themselves for lack of warm support and sympathy with their movement from those in whom they had trust. Ultimately, they have to justify their claim for the support of all sympathetic persons by giving a manifestation in action that they are preaching God's glory day by day not by words but by their conduct. Charles Kingslay has said "If you wish your neighbours to see what God is like, let them see what He can make you like. Nothing is so infectious as example." In carrying this out let them have a strong faith in themselves for they are judged by God and not by men. Let them submit to His supreme W for the fruits and they will find ultimately that they had sown the right seeds of social purity and had kept true the dreams of their youth.—Yours, etc.,

S. P. K.

"USE SWADESHI GOODS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Swarajists have come out of the Councils and both no-changers and pro-changers have made a common cause in the name of the Congress to work the programme outlined in the Cawnpore Congress resolutions. The next elections to the legislatures, spinning and communal dissensions are the principal items on which Congressmen are to concentrate during the year. May I in this connection make an appeal to Indians of all shades of political thought to take up the slogan "Use Swadeshi goods?". A few days back the present English Cabinet was heckled in Parliament as a result of H. M. the King Emperor's remark that it was scandalous that a British firm should use a foreign typewriter and the Minister responsible gave an assurance that the reasons for preferring foreign typewriters would be investigated. The Prince of Wales and other high personages appeal to all to "Use British Goods" and letters from England bear a mark "Buy British Goods". If it was scandalous for a British firm belonging to the greatest commercially advanced country in the world to use a foreign article which is not one of universal use, how much more it should be for Indians to use foreign cloth—a thing without which no one can manage—when either Indian mill-made or hand-made cloths are available? I therefore appeal to such of those who do not for one reason or other like Khaddar to make it a point to use only Indian mill-made cloth. This applies to other articles of Indian manufacture and the Swadeshi and Khaddar Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. have been most opportune in their decision among others to compile an exhaustive directory of pure Indian manufacture of all descriptions.—Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AIYAR.

82|24, Miranda Building,
Dadar, Mar. 9.

To obtain Health and Strength
take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Health and Strength.

FEVER!
When your temperature is high with fever, Barley Water made from Robinson's Patent Barley and iced, if you prefer, is a welcome drink—cooling, refreshing and nourishing.
All Doctors now prescribe it for feverish conditions and they always emphasize the importance of making it with Robinson's Patent Barley and not ordinary Pearl Barley which is more difficult to prepare and which is often adulterated with chalk to give it a white appearance and hide its impurities.
Robinson's Patent Barley, which is eight times more economical in use than Pearl Barley, contains only the vital elements of good, wholesome Barley scientifically prepared and untouched by hand.
It is easily obtainable in all bazaars with full directions for use in every tin.
Now packed in new cutter-top tins without paper labels.
Robinson's
"PATENT" Barley

Sciatica?—
here's instant relief
No painful rubbing—no waiting—just lay on gently a little Sloan's Liniment. Instantly you notice an amazing difference, and as Sloan's penetrates it quickly brings relief and kills the pain.
For more than 40 years Sloan's has brought relief and comfort to thousands of victims of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, many of whom had almost given up hope of relief.
Get a bottle to-day. See for yourself how quickly Sloan's acts and keep it handy as your protection from pain.
"UNABLE TO WALK WITHOUT ASSISTANCE NOW PERFECTLY CURED."
Mr. J. McKenna, St. Patrick's House, Kilmainham, Dublin, writes:—"I was very bad with Sciatica in my hips and legs and not able to walk without assistance. I am now perfectly cured through taking a friends advice who told me to get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I am now over 70 years of age and advise everyone troubled with Rheumatism and Sciatica to try Sloan's Liniment."
SLOAN'S FAMILY LINIMENT
KILLS PAIN
Sloan's
Liniment
KILLS PAIN
No rubbing—apply lightly for quick relief from pain of
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS
Sold by all chemists and bazaars.
Representatives for India: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 10.

An advance of 13 to 12 points in old crop and 3 to 5 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 2 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—"Master Spinners' Federation decided to recommend mills using American cotton in Lancashire to increase weekly working hours from 30½ to 35 hours per week from April 5th. Ballot to be taken before 30th March."

American actual cotton.—For the information of our mill friends, our first sales of American cotton are due in Bombay during the next few weeks, the Steamer having sailed on March 6th.

In sympathy with a small advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 358 i.e. Rs. 11 higher than yesterday's closing rate for Broach May, and eased to Rs. 356½ on selling by Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 357½. Exporters and Shroffs were moderate buyers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 358 and eased to Rs. 357 on Bazar operators selling. On Exporters buying the market improved to Rs. 359 and closed at Rs. 358½.

F. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 351½ and steadily improved to Rs. 354 on general buying and closed at Rs. 353½. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 331½ and went up to Rs. 333 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 332. F.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 266 and 269 respectively. Oomra May opened at Rs. 324½ and advancing to Rs. 326 closed at the same rate. Bazar operators were moderate buyers.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was very poor.

To-day's tenders are 2800 bales Oomra and 800 Bales Bengal. Total tenders upto date are 6500 bales Oomra and 2400 bales Bengal.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	358½
Fully Good Broach July/August	354½
Fully Good Bengal March	269
Fully Good Bengal May	271
Fine Oomra March	333½
Fine Oomra May	326½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal	294	284	272	262
M. G. S. Punjab	290	280	268	258
M. G. Oomra No. 3.	347	337	322	
M. G. Central Provinces No 1	382	372	357	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	370	360	345	
M. G. Broach No. 2	382	377	371	
M. G. Khandesh	328	318	303	
M. G. Madhia		292	282	272

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	358
Fully Good Broach July/August	354
Fully Good Bengal March	268
Fully Good Bengal May	270
Fine Oomra March	332
Fine Oomra May	326

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10.

	Ready. New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M G	290/95	.....
Bengal Fine M G	280/85	.....
Bengal F G M G	270	270
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280	.....
Sindh Punjab F G M G	270	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M G	335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/40	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/35	337
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	380/85	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	365/75	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	330/35	.....
Westerns M G	290/300	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/75	.....
Cambodia	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th March 1926:—

Cotton	19,950 Bales
Wheat	3,984 Cwts.
Linseed	8,585 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,739 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,803 Cwts.
Poppyseed	110 Cwts.
Groundnuts	5,052 Cwts.
Castorseed	2,617 Cwts.
Rice	6,312 Cwts.
Myraboliams	5,631 Cwts.
Cottonseed	7,535 Cwts.
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	4,015 Cwts.
Jawar	5,087 Cwts.
Masur	nil
Barey	2,209 Cwts.
Bajri	5,375 Cwts.
Coal	19 tons.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 10.

Jute:—Albion 190; Alliance 445; Anglo-India 8; Auckland 193; Barnagore 339; Bally 160; Birla 7; Belvedere 405; Budge Budge 363; Caledonia 490; Clive 21/4,30/8; Craig 4/12; Cheviot 224; Dalhousie 320; Delta 420; Empire 43; Fort Gloster 715; Fort William 267; Hooghly 64; Hoogli 84 14,33/6; Kamarhatty 473; Kankanarbari 78; Kelvin 713; Kinnison 875; Lansdowne 220; Lawrence 750; Lothian 240; Naihati 395; National 24/2; Northbrook 46; Orient 167; Presidency 6/4; Reliance 53; Standard 348; Union 47 and Wellington 16/12; Jute 107/10.

Cotton:—Dunbar 160; Keshavram Cotton 4/6.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8. Burma Corp. 11/4; Imperial Bank 1485; Imperial Conty 88/8.

Remarks:—Jute shares opened firm but reacted in the evening. Howrahs Clives particularly weaker. Cottons steady.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	157	2,68,147	2,21,147
Central India ..	1,527	3,10,479	2,24,071
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,493	1,67 861	1,48,142
Hyderabad-Gaorani	422	61,330	74,770
Berar	2,706	3,82 770	4,41,940
Central Provinces ..	2140	1,95,944	2,14,234
Total Oomras ..	8,545	13,77-531	13.27-304
Dholera	221	1,53,741	90,140
N.W. Provinces ..	1.25.038		1.23-297
Rajputana	1,590	76,844	41.315
Sind-Punjab ..	3,699	2.04.148	3,04,771
Broach	4 454	2.11,039	62,685
Coompta & Dharwar	346	81,314	17,689
Westerns-Northerns	132	11,795	19,102
Coconada		1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	102	6,615	8,560
Persian	..	2,220	1.605
American	..	200	9,048
Egyptian and African	94	34,948	25,791
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	443	3,485
Total ..	19,090	22,24,350	20,35.643

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 4th Mar. This year	Last year
Europe	3.732	3,01,369	2,86,041
Japan & China ..	13,034	10,55,165	9,41,515
Coast Ports ..	100	15,917	10,480
Up country by Rail		49,334	8,279
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		56,897	70,112
Total	16,866	14,78,682	13,16,427

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil
Mid American Spot 9.81 quiet.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 1590 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

March	19.24
May	18.66
July	18.07

New York Noon Call—

March	19.21
May	18.66
July	18.04

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	18.46
October	16.68

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 9.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	9.36+.06
May	9.31+.05
July	9.23+.04
October	9.01+.04
December	8.92+.02

Liverpool, March 9.

COTTON DELIVERY MID UPLANDS G O C LIVERPOOL—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.31+.05
July	9.24+.05
October	9.03+.04
December	8.93+.03

London, March 9.

Tele Transfers 1/16-3/16
Bar gold £14/10-1/2
Bar Silver Spot 30-9/16 uncertain.

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, March 9.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	14.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 9.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 20,000
Day's Exports at Great Britain 7,000
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.76+.13
July	18.14+.12
October	17.33+.03
Spot Cotton at New York	19.60+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.58+.15

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

March	18.58+.15
October	16.72+.05

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 18-3/8.
Demand Bills 4.85.75.
SILVER COMMERCIAL BARS—
Foreign Mined 65-3/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, March 9.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.76+.13
July	18.14+.12
October	17.38+.03
December	17.02+.11

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 9.

COTTON DELIVERY MID UPLANDS G O C LIVERPOOL—

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	9.73+.13
April	9.30+.06
May	9.31+.05
June	9.23+.05
July	9.24+.05
August	9.15+.05
September	9.09+.06
October	9.03+.06
November	8.94+.05
December	8.93+.03
January	8.92+.02
February	8.91+.01
March	8.91+.01

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 9.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	14.95-.15
April	14.65-.15
May	14.55-.15
June	14.45-.15
July	14.38-.17
August	14.40-.15
September	14.40-.15
October	14.40-.15
November	14.40-.20
December	14.35-.25
January	14.30-.25
February	14.30-.25
March	14.30-.25

Tone of Manchester Market:—There was irregular cloth business. Mrrket was quiet with fair turnover. Yarns were easier with limited trade.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 9.

Scinde, "Good"	6.35
Scinde, "Fully Good"	6.75
Scinde, "Fine"	7.15
Bengal, "Good"	6.45
Bengal "Fully Good"	6.85
Bengal, "Fine"	7.25
Oomra, "Good"	7.15
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.55
Oomra, "Fine"	7.95
Broach, "Good"	7.65
Broach "Fully Good"	8.05
Broach, "Fine"	8.45

WHEAT.

London, March 9.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs April/May sellers 48/6
Rozario Santa Fe—58.1/2 lbs March/April sellers 47/6
Tone:—Easier.
Australian March/April value 53/6
Tone:—Easier.

SEEDS.

London, March 9.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
April/May paid £13-15/16
May/June sellers £14-1/8
Tone:—Holdess dearer. Buyers not following.
Cottonseed Bombay March/April sellers 7-5/8
Castorseed Bombay March/April sellers 18-3/4
Tone:—Firm and quiet.
Linseed Bombay March/April nominal £17-1/2
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton April/May sellers £19-1/2
Rapeseed, Toria per ton March/April Hamburg sellers £19-3/4
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton April/May sellers £18-5/8
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet and steady.
Rapeseed, Toria March/April Italy paid £19-3/4

LINSEED.

London, March 9.

Linseed Calentta Pure Basis Bags—
March/April sellers 16-3/8
April/May done, buyers 16
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
March/April paid 28/7-1/2
May/August value 29

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 9.

FINE WHITE JAVA C & F CALCUTTA—
July/September sellers 15/2-3/4
October/December sellers 15/4-1/2
January/March sellers 15/6
FINE WHITE JAVA C & F BOMBAY—
July/September sellers 15/3-1/2
FINE WHITE JAVA C & F KARACHI—
October/December sellers 15/6-1/4
Tone:—Quiet and steady.

BARLEY.

London, March 9.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

RUBBER.

London, March 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot—
April/May nominal 25-1/2
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 27-3/4
Sellers 28-1/4
Tone:—Easier owing to lower eastern advices.

SHARES.

London, March 9.

Hongkong Bank £125
Chartered Bank £20-3/4
National Bank £48
P and O Bank £9-1/2
Eastern Bank £5-7/8

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 9.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87-1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-7/8 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101-7/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £74.3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 3½ per cent £102.3/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104-1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 54-1/2 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 53-1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68-1/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58-3/8 unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 10.

Ready:—21-5-9.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 21-5-6, at 6 p.m. 21-5-6.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 21-5-9, at 6 p.m. 21-5-9.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-0-9.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-1-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay March 10.

Ready:—68-10.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 68-11 lowest 68-9 at 6 p.m. 68-9.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 68-9, lowest 68-7 at 6 p.m. 68-7.
Teji Mandi
Vaida Chitor Opening 0-10-0.
Vaida Chitor Opening 1-2.
Tone: Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 7/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 970.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1040
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1025.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 119½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 132.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/16 3/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptances 3 m/s 1/6 3/8.
Fcs. Demand 970
American Dollars 273
Hongkong Dollars 155.
Shanghai 201½.
Japan 123 1/2.
Singapore 156.
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 9.

Stockholm 18.12
Oslo 22.61
Amsterdam 12.13
Switzerland 25.25

New York, March 9.

Demand Bills 4.85.75

London, March 9.

Exchange on London in Paris 133.75
Exchange on London in Germany 20-41-1/4
Exchange on London in Italy 121.09

London, March 9.

Rentes 3 per cent 49
Bar Silver (Spot) 30-9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30-5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian bear covering. China bought and sold. Market uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 4-1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 10.

3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 5/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4-13/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4-5/32
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5-1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5-3/4

BULLION

Bombay, March 10.

Sovereigns Ready 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/7/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/9/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/9/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 68/7/0.

London, March 9.

Bar gold reay s. 84/10½.
Silver ready d. 30/8.
Silver forward d. 30/10.
Tone of Silver: China bought forward. India was buyer at lower rate. We look on this rise as temporary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 10.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72/12.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/6.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 98/4. 102.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 98/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free due 1945-55 Rs. 102/8.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 106.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1971 Rs. 76/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1934 to Rs 100/10

Tone of Market: Steady, better enquiry for 3½ per cent Paper.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 0 0
Brass, English	1½	56 0 0
Brass, English	1 3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	2	56 0 0
Brass, German 3/4 to	2	54 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper French	3/4 to 2	58 0 0
Do. German	3/4	57 12 0
Do.	1	57 12 0
Do.	1¼	57 12 0
Do. American	1½	61 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	61 0 0
Do.	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		57 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper English Bars		58 8 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 0 0
Lead, Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		51 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1 3/4 to 2		60 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1¼		60 0 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 0 0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 10.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 8 3
Finix	No. 6½	0 8 6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 9 0
David	No. 10½	0 10 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 9 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 10 3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 11 6
Japan	No. 20	0 14 0
Japan	No. 32	1 2 0
Japan	No. 40	1 3 2
Japan	No. 42½	1 7 0

METALS.

London, March 9.

English best Selected Copper £62-1/2
Standard Copper G M B £59-1/16
Copper Braziers £75-1/2
Yellow Metal 69-3/4
Hard Spelter 31-3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16
Tin Block £291

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, March 10.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb	0 14 0
Century	,,	0 13 6
Jacob	,,	0 13 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 13 6
Elphinstone	,,	0 13 6
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—		
Standard	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 2 9
Hindustan	,,	1 3 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 3 9
Phoenix	,,	1 2 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 2 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 0
Daad Sahib	,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 3
Hindustan	,,	1 3 9
David Mill	,,	1 3 3
Apollo	,,	1 3 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 2 3
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 3
Gold Mohor	,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 36-42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	,,	1 1 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 1 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 3
Sundari Brand	,,	1 1 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 3 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 6
Century	,,	1 2 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 1 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 5 6
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	5 0 0
Jamshed	,,	5 0 0
Century	,,	5 4 0
Pearl Pabaney £ 5	,,	5 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 8 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6 5 0
Bombay United	,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	12 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9 6 0
Hindustan	,,	8 12 6
E. D. Rachael	,,	8 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb	0 0 0
Textile	,,	0 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 11 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 11 6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb	0 0 0
Great	,,	0 0 0
Kohinoor	,,	0 0 0
CHADDAR KORI CALENDAR:—		
Phoenix	,,	0 0 0
Hindustan	Per Piece	0 0 0
David	,,	1 1 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 9.

In the Share Market Jutes opened steady to firm but owing to the absence of outside support and a weaker gunny market reached sharply closing quiet.

Cottons: Quieter.

Coals: Quiet.

Teas: A steadier feeling was manifested though the turnover was limited.

Miscellaneous: Unchanged.

Rubber: A good turnover resulted though at somewhat lower rates.

Government Securities: Quiet.

Following were to-day's closing quotations: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 72/13 s.l.; 5 per cent Loan 1945 102/8; 5 1/2 per cent War Bonds 1928 105/12; s.l.; 6 per rent Bonds 1930 104/12; 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 106/8.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully-paid 1497/8. Railway: Sara Serangunge Rly. 87/8.

Cottons: Dunbar 160; Kesoram 4/4.

Jutes: Alliance 440; Auckland 194 s.l.; Cheviot 224; Clive 20/2 s.l.; Do. 6 per cent pref. 101; Dalhousie 320; Fort Gloster 719; Gourepore pref. 103; Howrah 33/10; Hukumchand 8/7; Kamarhatty 470; Kinnison 875 s.l.; Lansdowne 226; National 24; Northbrook pref. 117; Do. ordy. 46/2 s.l.; Orient 170/8; Presidency 6/10; Reliance 53/8.

Coals: Bhalgora 7/4; Burrakur 20 s.l.; Marine 2 9.

Miscellaneous: Dacca Electric Supply 18/6; B. I. Corporation ord. 4 1/4; Tayoo Tin 31; Titaghur Paper ordy. 6/8; Midnapore Zemindary 117 1/2; India General Navigation ord. 104; Rubber Allenby's 320; Ayer Molok s. 280; Ayer Panas s. 1240; Changkat Serdang s. 815; Colinsburgh s. 420; Joram Kuantum s. 165; Kedah s. 400; Kempas s. 850; Xkluang Rs. 13; Lunas s. 350; Maleka Pinda s 277 1/2; Mengkibol Rs. 21 3/4; New Serandah s. 425; Nyalas s. 1255; Parit Perak s. 862 1/2; Utan Simpan s. 425.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 38/14; Borpukhuri 29; Dimakushi 17/12; Hasimara 10/4; Jutlibari 21/4 cd 7; Killcott 46/12; Roopachetra 17/8; Teen Ali 23/8;

Debentures 5 1/2 per cent. 1915.40; Dalhousie Property Deb. 85/8; 4 per cent. Calcutta Port Deb. 1/12 81/4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer: 1s. 6 1/8d. and Demand 1s. 6 15/32d.—A. P.

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DAILY & SUNDAY

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at the Gaiety Theatre, near Bori Bunder, to protest against the action of the Directors of the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., in dismissing Mr. B. G. Horniman from Editorship of "The Chronicle", 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Spring Meeting, 4th Day.
Social gathering of Daver's College of Commerce, Str C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Justice A. K. Mirza to preside.
Protest meeting at Mora, Uran, 4-30 p.m.

MEETING OF G.I.P. WORKMEN'S UNION.

A public meeting of the G.I.P. Ry. Workmens' Union will be held to-day (Thursday) in Mr. Jivraj Nensey's Wadi, at Matungt, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the 'Staff Councils' devised by the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will deliver a public address on "Problems of Our Life and their Solution by the Prarthana Samaj" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, Bombay. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE DALTON PLAN.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), Miss Baggaby will speak on "The principles and the practice of Dalton Plan as seen in England." Teachers are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) the 11th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was adjourned to Sunday, the 14th will be held on Sunday, the 21st inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SWARAJISTS' WALK OUT AND FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held in front of the Congress Office, Lady Jamsetjee Road, (near the new overbridge) to-morrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and Swaraj Party, will speak on "The Significance of the Swarajists' walk-out and the Future Programme of the Congress." All are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 15th inst.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication with Calcutta has now been restored and there is no longer any serious delay on telegrams to Calcutta, Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma.

DOCTOR'S CAIM DISMISSED.

SUIT AGAINST DHRANGADHRA DURBAR.

Mr. Justice Madgaonkar, on Tuesday, dismissed with costs the suit in which Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar, an M.D. of London, claimed a sum of Rs. 1,79,000 alleged to be due to him for professional services rendered to Mr Mansing S. Jhala, the defendant, the Diwan of Dhrangadra State and the members of his family, to His Highness the Maharaja and his household and to the State officers from the year 1913 to 1921.

The "Hindustan Times" Delhi, says: The Assembly is now left with an elected minority. Government would do well not to help to create an extraordinary situation by bringing up controversial matters.

GATE WAY TO JOY.

HAPPINESS AND HEALTH! VEERYABUND—HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.

To those who miss real pleasure and enjoyment in life through want of health and energy, brought about by early exercises and indiscretions or by inherited diseases or other causes, here is a chance of regaining their capacity for pleasure and enjoyment, in taking a course of VEERYABUND—the King of Nerve Tonics. Prepared from the most powerful drugs in India, one pill brings back lost vigour and strength. It enables the young to derive the fullest pleasure without fatigue and the old to taste youth again magically, cures Indigestion, Weak Memory, Weak Heart, Functional Disorders, Spermatorrhoea, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Menstrual Disorders.

PHIAL OF PILLS, Rs. 3.
External Oil for Secret Joy, Rs. 5.
CHANDANAMRUTHA
The Cure-Quick for Gonorrhoea

Sufferers from that most disgusting disease which unfits both man and woman for further life—Gonorrhoea.—may take hope in this rare specific. The burning and pricking sensation so common to sufferers, is quickly stopped and sores healed up and the patients are made fit again for wholesome enjoyment.

Phial of Pills and Mixture .. Rs. 5.
AMRUTHARATNAKARAM.
43, Bunder Street, MADRAS.

TESTIMONIAL: Dr. S. N. Garga, M. D H. N. P. B. C. F. R. H. S. (London) Principal, Hydropathic Institute, writes, on examination I found your Pills very efficacious for sexual weakness specially. I congratulate you on your precious invention.

LIBRARIES' CONFERENCE AT DWARKA.

MRS. SHARDA MEHTA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following is a summary of the address delivered by Mrs. Sharda Mehta as President of the Second Library Conference held at Dwarka on the 4th instant:

The President said:—

"Besides one model Central Library at Baroda, there are 40 Taluk and 589 village libraries provided by State. There are 343 circulating libraries meant for the benefit of smaller villages. The cinema and styrioscope have been used by the library officers for the dissemination of knowledge among the village people.

It is with this view that Europe and America have seriously taken to Library movement and H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar has also striven for the same ends in starting the Library department. As a result of H. H.'s efforts supplemented by those of our distinguished curator Mr. Motibhai Amin, 43 out of 48 Talukas and 618 out of 2215 villages have been provided with libraries. The benefit of books has thus been conferred on a population of about twelve lacs out of the twenty-one lacks living in the whole State.

The efforts of our State have awakened the leaders of British India and various institutions have been started in the city of Bombay and Deccan, the Andhra country and Bengal to start libraries for the benefit of the poor and the backward people.

SUGGESTIONS.

After reviewing the progress achieved so far in the Baroda State, the President turned her attention to the all-important question of the improvement and utilization of libraries, and the following are a few of the valuable suggestions she placed for the consideration of the Conference:—

(1) Mrs. Mehta would like in the first instance to eradicate the notion of Library being a mere dull collection of books. She would rather ask everybody to view libraries as real homes of learning.

(2) Nor would she care for expensive and imposing buildings for libraries. She recommended the use of our temples for our libraries so as to reduce expenses and to continue the ancient tradition of our land.

(3) The greatest care should be taken in the selection of librarians for it is only a properly qualified man who can select and arrange books and can in every way promote their proper use and circulation.

(4) A short summary of the contents of every book should be written in about eight to ten lines on the front page so as to help curious readers in the selection of books.

(5) Provision should also be made by means of magic lantern and kinema shows for educating illiterate people. Arrangements might also be made for reading selected books before groups of educated men and women in the evening and such various subjects as education, sanitation, commerce and industry, science and care of children can be covered in these headings

(6) In order that all these benefits of the library movement might be fully realized well-qualified library inspectors should be appointed—just like educational inspectors,—for inspecting all the libraries in their areas and for checking and improving the work of the librarians.

(7) Coming to the financial question, the President suggested that the basis of giving grants should be changed. For by the literal interpretation of the present rules, a village with a population of 4,000 might get a grant of Rs. 300 while a village inhabited by 3,999 persons should be eligible for a grant of Rs. 50 only. Such palpable injustice should be avoided by fixing an intermediate standard of about Rs. 180 for villages with a population of 3 to 4 thousand.

(8) Moreover non-official Taluka library Associations should be started on a co-operative basis for promoting the fulfilment of the library movement in all the parts of the State. A beginning has been made in this direction in Wagodia, Petlad and Sinor taluka and their example might profitably be followed by the rest.

(9) Smaller villages which cannot afford many magazines and papers might go in for only selected papers dealing with particular important subjects and might institute a system of exchange between themselves.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DISMISSAL

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gaiety Theatre, Bori Bunder, when Mr. B. G. Horniman will address the gathering regarding his dismissal from the editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle" and will outline his future plans. Mr. Balubai T. Desai, M.L.C. will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., Chaganlal P. Nanavaty, W. T. Halai, U. K. Oza and Gordhanbhai I. Patel.

NOTICE TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The Captain of the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps requests the presence in their uniforms of all the volunteers of the National Corps at the Gaiety Theatre, Bori Bunder, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday).

THE DAVIS CUP

LONDON, March 9.

New York.—Japan, Cuba and Mexico have cabled their intention of participating in the Davis Cup in the American Zone.—Reuter's Special.

IBN SAUD AND KHUDDAMUL HARAMAIN DEPUTATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the message of Sultan Ibn Saud communicated to the Press by his Bombay Agent. I request the favour of your publishing in your valued paper the following information with regard to the allegations made in it against the Deputation of the Khuddamul Haramain:—

(a) There is absolutely no truth in the allegation that the members of our Deputation were the guests of Sultan Ibn Saud. It must be said to the credit of the Sultan that he did offer his hospitality to the Deputation which was, however, politely refused excepting for the usual three days in the beginning as required by the traditions of Islam.

(b) The distressed people of Hedjaz were no doubt given to understand by interested persons that this Deputation from India was bringing with it lakhs of rupees and thousands of bags of rice and wheat flour for distribution. These expectations could not be realised as the Khuddamul Haramain was able to send only Rs. 50,000 or so in grain and money.

(c) As regards the allegation of their carrying on secret propaganda and intrigues, the public can judge for itself how far it is possible for four unarmed men to do such risky work in a foreign land where every movement of theirs was being carefully watched by the secret agents of the Conqueror. The events that led to the deportation of the Deputation from Hedjaz are quite different. A very lengthy correspondence had taken place between the President of the Deputation and Sultan Ibn Saud which dealt with the questions of the Taif atrocities, the demolition of mosques and graves, liberty of faith in Hedjaz, the quantity of arms recovered by Sultan Ibn Saud from the Hedjazis, the closing of public schools, the future of Hedjaz, the convening of the Islamic World Conference and the Sultan's relations with foreign Powers. The Sultan's replies to these questions were vague and failed to satisfy the Deputation, who addressed him a fresh memorandum. This led to the Sultan deputing his Minister, Hafiz Wahba, to see the Deputation and discuss the questions with the members personally. What followed can be seen from the following telegrams which I received on the 24th February and 2nd March from Mecca and Port Sudan respectively. The telegram from Mecca said: "Ibn Saud sent Hafiz Wahba, conversation proceeding; our terms are: Rebuild everything (demolished), punish those responsible, grant liberty of faith, call Islamic Conference, establish Government acceptable to people of Hedjaz and show British agreements."

The telegram from Port Sudan sent after their Deputation says:—"*Peace negotiations failed*, Ibn Saud ordered us out of Hedjaz, escorted Jeddah, imprisoned three days, forced to ship for Egypt, released on board."

Had intrigue been the cause of Ibn Saud's displeasure, I am sure the fate of the Deputation would have been quite different. Mere deportation would have been too lenient a form of punishment for such a crime.

(d) As regards Ibn Saud paying for the return voyage of the Deputation, I shall only say that the Deputation had booked first class *return* passage while leaving Bombay, and everything possible for their voyage in comfort was done by Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. They did not stand in need of a return passage. But why such a fuss about it when every Government pays for the passage of its deportees?

(e) Lastly, it is alleged that the Deputation have met the consequences of their own misdeeds. Their only misdeeds were that they were sent to the Hedjaz on a benevolent mission and provided relief for the distressed people of the country. They were ordered out of Hedjaz because their activities for ascertaining the truth about many things regarding which there were doubts in India, were not liked by Ibn Saud. Let it be said to the credit of the members of the Deputation that they stood firmly by their principles and no efforts of Sultan Ibn Saud could convert them to his views.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. DIMTIMKAR,
Hony. Secretary,
Jamiate Khuddamul Haramain.
Memni Buildings, Byculla,
Bombay, March 8.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES

EDUCATIONAL AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK

The administration report of the G. T. Charities, 1922-24, published by the Managing Committee, shows a continued and steady progress of the various institutions founded by the Charities.

The Charities which are very extensive are distributed amongst educational, charitable and religious institutions. There are High Schools where English education is imparted and poor students are given scholarships and other facilities. The G. T. Boarding School at the Gowalia Tank Road is in the nature of a hostel and about 30 students of the Hindu Community attending the various Colleges are maintained here as free students. They are provided with books, college fees, and medical help and are also fed and clothed at the expense of the institution.

Amongst the religious institutions are Sanskrit Pathasalas where the Vedas, mythology and modern and ancient Sanskrit literature are taught. The boys are educated free and are also given monthly scholarships varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10.

The G. T. Girls' School is doing much useful work. Gujarati Hindu girls receive free education here. They are taught knitting, sewing, embroidery and first-aid to the injured.

The other charities are notably those that provide for the poor and the destitute of the Bhatia Community. Widows and children are given relief and there is a provision fund for the marriage of poor Bhatia girls. The relief afforded by these charities is not always adequate but there are other generous men who come forward to lend their help.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

"TEMPTRESS" CASE POSTPONED TO 25th.

The case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman charged Mr. Keshav Sitaram Thakre *alias* Thackaray, with making defamatory statements, in a pamphlet entitled the "Temptress" came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court.

When the case was called Mr. Gadkari, pleader, who appeared for Mr. Thakre applied for postponement on the ground that he had not been able to get a copy of the information nor had he received full instructions from his client.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, who along with Mr. Deo, appeared for Mr. Horniman opposed the application for postponement. The respondent was served on February 27 and as such he had ample time both to obtain the copy of information as well as to instruct his lawyer. Howevre, Mr. Azad left the Magistrate to decide the question of postponement but required an undertaking from the respondent that pending the disposal of the case he should stop the publication of the pamphlet the "Temptress".

Mr. Gadkari agreeing to the proposal, the Magistrate postponed the case to March 25.

A WIFE'S COMPLAINT.

DR. ANWARKHAN CHARGED

Hajrabai, a 17 years Muslim girl presented an information before Mr. P. L Thakkar, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, charging Dr. F. Anwarkhan with negligence and refusal to maintain her though she was his married wife.

Mr. Chimanlal Shah pleader, appeared for Hajrabai and applied for process to be issued against Dr. Anwarkhan.

Hajrabai in her information alleged that she was married to Dr. Anwarkhan in July 1925 in accordance with Muslim law and resided with him for a short time. Then Dr. Anwarkhan asked her to go and live with her father and would not ask her to come back. Hajrabai further alleged that later on, Dr. Anwarkhan began to treat her ignominiously. He disregarded all marital obligations towards her and carried on illicit affection for a young Jewish girl, Nancy Simon Meyers, who recently committed suicide. Subsequently Dr. Anwarkhan drove Hajrabai out of his house with dirty clothes.

The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued against Dr. Anwarkhan.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH

Sankinabai Ahmedali, a Bohra woman, residing at Morland Road, was drying clothes near a gas stove on Tuesday evening when her sari caught fire. Her cries brought a number of neighbours to her assistance who put out the fire and removed her to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN APPEAL DISMISSED

Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, Bomvay, have received telegraphic instructions from their London solicitors that the appeal filed by Mr. Manekji Pestonji Barucha against Wadilal Sarabhai for Alcock Ashdown shares has been dismissed with costs.

A BARODA WEDDIDG

The marriage ceremony of the daughter of Mr. Shankar Rao Vinayak Karnik, Secretary of the Thana Congress Committee, was performed on Saturday, the 6th instant with great *eclat*. The bride was dressed in Khaddar and her relatives also were in Khaddar dress. The Mandap was made of purely Indian material and was decorated with Khaddar tapestry. Shrimati Kamladevi, the daughter-in-law of His Highness the Maharajah, was present. Mr. Karnik's friends from Thana including Messrs. Joshi, Damle and Baipai were also present.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

A meeting of the Volunteer Board of the Bombay Provincial Committee was held on Sunday last at which it was decided to resuscitate the Congress Volunteer organisation. It was further decided to hold a preliminary meeting of the Congress Volunteers at an early date and also to convene a meeting of the Secretaries of all the other volunteer Corps in Bombay with a view to establish cooperation with them. The time and place of the meetings will be announced very shortly.

CALCUTTA RACES.

LAST DAY'S RESULTS

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The following are results of Calcutta Races:—

THE AMHERST PLATE. Division IV. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Messrs. Hind and Craddock's WOLD VIXEN, 8-8, Barrett 1
Mr Leckie's HUSHABYE, 8-5, Bond ... 2
Mr Hartley's HILL STAR, 7-8 (cd 7-10), Seastream 3
Mr Murdison's DEVIL'S BRIDGE, 8-5, A D Walker 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 19-8, and Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 52.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Wold Vixen, 3 to 1 Joanaleen, 4 to 1 Hushabye, 6 to 1 Cobnut, 8 to 1 Golden Memory, 10 to 1 Hill Star and longer prices the others.

THE OAKFIELD PLATE. Division III. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mrs Firpo's MISS HOLLAND, 9-0, Bond 1
Mr Donetil's KILBUCK, 8-6, Hutchins 2
Mr Rosseo's BEATITUDE, 8-10, O'Brien 3
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's FLINTHAM, 9-0, Hulme 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 30-8; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Miss Holland, 3 to 1 Flintham, 7 to 2 Kilbuck, 5 to 1 Bachelor's Toi, 7 to 1 Beatitude, 12 to 1 Island Magee and Man Hing, and 20 to 1 Mr. Tinkle.

THE AMHERST PLATE. Division III. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Mr Gregson's BACHELOR'S BUBBLE, 8-4, Barrett 1
Messrs Cope and Saver's BLAZE, 8-5, J Harrison 2
Mr Dee's CREMONA, 9-11, Northmore 3
Mr Ever's IRISH DITCH, 8-10, Bond 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 366; Places Rs. 72-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 18-8.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Cremona, Golden Treasure, Blaze and Resurgam, 7 to 1 Espousal, 8 to 1 Century, 12 to 1 Sharp Warrior, and longer prices the others.

THE AMHERST PLATE. Division I. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Mr Curlender's THE LITTLE CORPORAL, 8-6, Bond 1
Mr Das's BLUSTER, 8-3, O'Brien 2
Mr Yoonu's BOSWORTH, 8-2, Hulme... 3
Capt Mannock and Mr Mannock's KILGARVAN, 8-3, Bloss 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 250; Places Rs. 31, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 15.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Bluster, 7 to 2 Passenham, 4 to 1 Fair Deal and Bosworth, 7 to 1 Kilgarvan, 8 to 1 Adularia, 10 to 1 The Little Corporal, and longer prices the rest.

THE AMHERST PLATE. Division II. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Mr Galstaun's MERRION STRAND, 8-11, Hutchins 1
Mr Dee's SWEET FRIENDSHIP, 8-13, Northmore 2
Messrs Hartley and Thomson's C.A.V., 7-10, Seastream 3
Mr Needham's FAIR HELEN, 8-12, Bond 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 60; Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 36.

Betting:—2 to 1 on House of Keys, 3 to 1 Merrion Strand, 4 to 1 Sweet Friendship, 5 to 1 Fair Helen, 10 to 1 Hakgalla, and longer prices the others.

THE MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 1/8 miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr Eve's MINNIEMENT, 8-0, Calder 1
Mr Galstaun's SPEEDY MARQUIS, 8-4, Dobie 2
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's CRITICAL, 9-0, Hulme 3
Mr Mahomed's JAN, 9-0, A D Walker ... 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 114; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

Betting:—2 to 1 Critical and Speedy Marquis, 5 to 1 Carillon, 7 to 1 Minniement, 10 to 1 Jan, and longer prices the others.

THE OAKFIELD PLATE. Division I. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr Curlender's CORHALI, 8-12, Bond... 1
Mr Patel's BELVEDERE, 8-8, Smart... 2
Mr Lander's ROYAL MARY, 8-12, Hutchins 3
Mr Stephen's COLLEGE GREEN, 8-5, O'Brien 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 36-8; Places Rs. 24 and Rs. 65.

Betting:—3 to 1 on College Green, 7 to 2 Corhali and Hector's Pride, 6 to 1 Royal Mary, Belvedere, and longer prices the others.

THE OAKFIELD PLATE. Division II. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Messrs Soutar and Simpson's FLOMARO, 7-7, H Walker 1
Mr Bose's DESERT STAR, 8-3, Smart 2
Mrs Mein Austin's LAST HOUSE, 7-7, Parker 3
Mr Wright's LADY LUCILLE, 8-4, Northmore 4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 129-8; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 23-8.

26, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 32-8.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Desert Star, 4 to 1 Dynamo, 6 to 1 Lady Lucille and Flomaro, 10 to 1 Stronsay, Last House, and longer prices the others.

—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

11th March, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.76
To-day's Opening Rate	18.80
Difference	+4
To-day's Closing Rate	18.64
Difference	—12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Bombay).

MAY.

10th March, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.31
To-day's Opening Rate	9.39
Difference	+8
To-day's Closing Rate	9.39
Difference	+ 8

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 358-8-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 358-8-0

SET THE HOUSE IN ORDER.

DR. MUNJE'S ADVICE.

DELHI, March 9.

"If the controversy between Responsive Cooperationists and Swarajists is not composed there is no prospect of returning in majority after elections as the Congressmen hope to do", said Dr. Munje, leader of the Responsive Cooperation in the C. P. in an interview with the Associated Press representative before leaving for Nagpur to-day. Dr. Munje, who attended the All-India Congress Committee meeting, in explaining the situation as he sees it said:—

"The policy chalked out by Pandit Motilal Nehru for the Swaraj Party at the Cawnpore Congress leads naturally towards self-abnegation which Mahatma Gandhi had shaped into Council boycott. The walking-out process, which was initiated yesterday, may, however, still be made a step towards a still more vigorous and effective protest, if leaving aside all personal point of honour, the Panditji were to receive inspiration to set the House in order by composing all internecine controversy between the Swarajists and Responsive Cooperationists which are sapping the solidarity of the Party, as will be seen from an amendment that was moved by me but was ruled out of order by the President, Mrs. Naidu, to the main resolution of Panditji in the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The distinguishing difference between the Swarajist and Responsive Cooperationists is more imaginary than real, as a protest, and in their determination to get the present Government of India Act remodelled to suit the wishes of the Indian National Congress the Responsive Cooperationists are prepared, if the Swarajists were to so desire, to practise obstruction as the late Deshbandhu Das had originally conceived with the object of preventing the functioning of the Legislatures if we get a solid standing majority of the Congress Party in the majority of Provinces after the general election, say, in four or five out of the eight Legislative Councils in India. This will we a more manly and effective protest than a mere walking-out to-day, with not much improved prospect on account of petty mutual quarrellings in the Congress Party, or returning in a thumping majority after general elections.

It needs no genius or a fortune-teller to predict that if we allow this quarrel in the Congress to grow, we must bid farewell to all hopes of securing a standing solid majority of the Congress Party in any of the Provinces, not even in the Central Provinces. I am afraid instead of determining to-day as to what we should do after the general elections let the next Congress decide after knowing the actual results of the elections. This, if found acceptable, may have the effect of laying at rest all controversies in the Congress Camp, and we may then again hope to win back our majority after the general elections, but if this controversy is not thus composed amicably the Responsive Cooperationists shall have no alternative other than that of setting up their own candidates to contest the general elections in opposition to the Swarajists, however painful it may be.

As for yesterday's action of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, I feel that the Party had needlessly offended and alienated the sympathy of the Independents. They could have without any harm to themselves helped the Independents in defeating Government over the motion that was made by Mr Jinnah their leader."

Sardar Shivadevsingh of Sialkot has been elected member of the Council of State by the Punjab Sikh Constituency in the vacancy created by Sardar Jogendrasingh securing 176 votes against his rival Sardar Gulabsingh who secured 96 votes. The third candidate Dalipsingh got 45 votes.

LAST SATURDAY
Asrafi, Stone Marten, School Buy Bkt.
Crushed Glass and Solomons Song IV.
Hashash and Sams Dream Scratched.
NEXT SATURDAY
One Horse in each Race
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INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the studies "Specialised Banking" (C.A.I.B.) "Specialised Insurance" (A.Ch.I.I.); "Specialised Secretarial Work" (F.I.S.A.) and "General Commerce Courses" (C.E.T.D.); for which there is an unlimited field and "Specialised Accountancy" (G.D.A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

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PUBLIC MEETING

GAIETY THEATRE
Bori Bunder

THURSDAY, March 11th, 6 p.m.

Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN

WILL ADDRESS A

PUBLIC MEETING

regarding his dismissal from the Editorship of the

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

ALL ARE INVITED.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926.

THE LESSONS OF INDORE.—I

The questions and answers in Parliament regarding the Indore affair lead an unwary reader to believe that the matter was finally closed with the inglorious retirement of the Maharaja. On the contrary, according to those with the slightest capacity for reflection on the great issues of fundamental national importance raised by this and the Nabha case, the real problem of the Indian Princes has hardly even commenced,—though, without paradox, it may be said that the problem is at least a couple of generations old. The sufferings and sacrifice of his ex-Highness of Indore do not, we confess, leave us inconsolable; and we are free to add that for one Indore who has lost his throne there may be scores of other Princes offending even more egregiously and unpardonably than he may have done, without suffering from the penalty that he has been made to pay. But what of that? The Maharajas of India cannot be held by even their warmest admirers to be a race of unquestionable saints; but their retention in or dismissal from their posts is not exclusively a question of personal merit of the Maharaja for the time being. For a proper consideration and settlement of the problem, which is raised every time a Maharaja makes himself notorious by acts of more than ordinary depravity or misrule and has the added misfortune of being found out, there are at least four distinct sets of parties and interests to be considered, and, if possible, to be reconciled before we can safely say the problem of the Indian States in the polity of India has been solved. The rights and wrongs of each particular case as it may arise, and even if the world is at all enabled to perceive them, can be used to aid those tackling the problem in rendering their solution more equitable in the individual case and more satisfactory on points of general principles of national policy in India; but they do not matter,—they should not matter—in ascertaining and determining the general considerations on the basis of which the main problem of the Indian Princes should be handled.

The present constitution of the supreme Government in India makes them least qualified to handle this problem with any chance of the slightest satisfaction to any one. As a rule, they are not utterly disinterested. And, by the nature of the political organisation, though themselves a party to the case, the Government of India are usually themselves the judge in the case. Their motives cannot but be liable to misrepresentation and misinterpretation, so long as they unavoidably remain both the prosecuting counsel and the trying judge in one and the same body. The right of the Government of India to order such an inquiry as they were contemplating in the case of Indore or their power to force a Maharaja by private pressure to retire as they did in the case of Nabha, though at one time it seemed likely to be seriously questioned by the legal advisers of Maharaja Holker, has so far not at all been challenged. But that by itself it has been argued, does not prove that the claim is absolutely unchallengeable, or that, if properly questioned before a competent tribunal, it could and would be legally upheld in strict conformity with treaty rights and international jurisprudence. In the peculiar circumstances of the Bawla murder the Government of India would have been guilty of a gross betrayal of public interests if they had not taken steps to secure investigation of the allegations made against the Maharajah and though the latter has abdicated, justice has not yet been vindicated so far as the real instigators of the crime are concerned. Apart from this particular case, whenever the need for such pressure has occurred, either the Maharajas concerned have funked the main issue; or their accumulated sins have been so grave and numerous that the judgment has gone against them on entirely different grounds. It is high time, we think, this point were seriously raised by individual princes or even by the Chamber of Princes. The latter, it is true, loses a great deal of its weight and importance owing to the absence of first rate States like Hyderabad, Mysore or Baroda. But even the Rump of the Princes Chamber may render a great service to the order as a whole, if it definitely raised the question as an issue to be properly decided. In the particular cases of Nabha or Indore, rumour hath it that the Government of India were seriously displeased with the Maharajas because the one showed inconvenient and embarrassing sympathy with the Akalis, and the other raised obstacles to the confiscation of Mhow, which the British have wanted as much as they have wanted, say, Gibraltar. There are also suggestions and hints of mysterious activities of great personages who had the ear of Lord Reading's Government. Whether these rumours and innuendoes have any basis or not can only be settled if the individual delinquency of the Maharajas were capable of being separated entirely from considerations of personal preferences and also from larger questions of main policy like those mentioned above. And to effect that separation as well as to render sound justice to the Maharajas individually, we suggest it is of the utmost importance, for the good name of the Government of India and their officers, for the safety and dignity of the princes, for justice and fairness, to arrange that the Government of India will not be both a prosecuting attorney and a judge.

Apart from this consideration, the Government of India must further remember that whenever allegations are made against individual princes of misrule, as against Nabha, they, the British Indian Government, have very little claim to hold themselves forth as patterns of good government which, moreover, is no substitute even at the best for self-government. There is a suspicion abroad that the Government of India are particularly interested in maintaining these specimens of indigenous misrule as a convenient foil to such unavoidable merits as the British rule necessarily may be possessing. But even if we ignore such an idea, when the Government of India, as now constituted, hold forth to particular princes on the duties of princes, they must remember that they speak, after all, for themselves—that is, for a close cabinet of six or eight individuals, who represent none but themselves, and whose own claim to studying exclusively the interests of those they are themselves governing is by no means indisputable or undisputed. If the Government of India really want to make their relations with the Indian Princes harmonious and above board, we think it is of the utmost importance that the representatives of the people of India should be associated in some form in the discussion of such matters and even in their final disposal. We know, of course, that on grounds of high policy, the present constitution particularly and specifically excludes these questions from the purview of the Legislature; and we are also not unmindful of the practice in the British Parliament to remove, as far as may be, the cognate questions of Foreign Policy from the detailed supervision and criticism by the House of Commons. But true democrats, like Mr. Ponsonby, have never acquiesced in this hole-and-corner method of disposing of the fate of millions of mankind, and we cannot believe that in India, and as regards the Indian princes particularly, the analogy, even if permissible in England, can apply. After all the people in the territory of these Princes are our own kith and kin closer and dearer than the Princes themselves but closer far than the nominees of the British bureaucracy who usually replace, for a while at least, the dispossessed princes. If the Government of India institute a sort of a Standing Committee of both the House of the Indian Legislature for a general survey of the relations with the Indian Princes and their peoples, we have no doubt the atmosphere will lose much of the distrust and suspicion which now befoul it.

THE RED TRACK.

The Imperialist ambitions of the militarist parties in France have brought into lurid light the weakness of the French character which is very much susceptible to the emotion of fighting for glory, the emotion on which Napoleon Bonaparte traded. A nation which claims that it has suffered the most in men and money from the ravags of the Great War has now on hand two little unrighteous wars again illumining the red track of Imperialism. Spain expects that France will render her again "loyal cooperation" to fight her war of exploitation and greed against Abdul Kerim. In Syria a noble people who find their independence threatened are determined to continue the struggle for a self-respecting existence and there are signs that French publicists are inclined now no longer to underrate the valour of the Jebil Druses. The Briand Ministry will indeed be glad to escape out of a thoroughly uncomfortable situation created by the blundering diplomacy of de Jouvenal, the new Governor-General in Syria. Meantime nearly twenty-thousand refugees encumber the towns of Beyrout, Damascus, Saida and and other places. A French journal reports that more than a third of these are Muslim women wandering homeless because their husbands have been killed. A delegate of the International Red Cross Committee is in Syria organising relief and the French Governor-General is requesting the local Government of Great Lebunon and the municipalities of big towns to shelter at least one-fifth of the homeless wanderers. The Red Cross has already received without the necessity of any public appeal 150,000 francs, but it is to America that it looks for solid and immediate support. America promises to send 10,000 dollars and the radical section of the French press refers to this as a humiliation justly visited on France for her imperialistic greed.

WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL RELIEF.

BY M. KRISHNA.

The Workers' International Relief, as its name indicates, is an International organisation. It has its headquarters in Berlin, with branches spread all over Europe and the important non-European states. It represents 25 nationalities and has a membership of 5,000,000.

The history and development of this organisation is important as well as interesting; and is of special value to the working classes. I ventures to give a brief account of it, with the hope that it will not be missed by the public.

It was in the year 1921,—the year of the disastrous famine in Russia,—that the Workers' International Relief was formed. The agonised cries of the helpless Russian peasants and workers were heard and understood by their comrades in other countries; a most generous response followed; and the W. I. R. took the lead in organising relief. It collected money and goods from all available sources and placed them at the disposal of the starving people, and when the famine had abated a little, it applied itself most sedulously to the economic reconstruction of the famine-stricken areas.

Its Policy and Programme.

The organisation thus brought into existence by the exigencies of the time became the beginning of the rapidly-growing popular movement, which it is to-day. The W. I. R. is definitely a working class movement. The frequent dangers, due to natural and economic causes, to which the working class all over the world were exposed, made it imperative to have an organisation of this kind—an organisation which will unite "all the moral and financial forces of the entire working classes in the support of any section, endangered by social or natural disasters"; and there was the W. I. R., free from the taint of degrading bourgeois charity, run by workers for the workers.

The policy and programme of the W. I. R. may be briefly stated as follows. Its main object is the promotion of international working class help. "It shall render assistance whereever the labouring masses are menaced by suffering, and where reactionary forces are ready to make use of the distress of the workers to weaken their power of resistance, whether distress is the result of famine as in Russia, 1921; earth-quake in Japan, 1923, or economic collapse as in Germany, 1923-4. The W. I. R. shall come to the assistance, as far as its resources permit, of the struggling workers in whatever country the struggle is most acute."

Secondly, the W. I. R. supports all activities in the workers' fight for freedom. It feeds the children during lockouts and places them in Childrens' Homes; it collects information on the social conditions of workers and pays particular attention to the welfare of the workers' children and their education.

It gives special considerations to the struggles of the exploited colonial workers by sending them assistance at times of acute economic struggles. It seeks to establish and foster the spirit of class solidarity by practical help and sympathy, between the exploited colonial and European workers.

Above all, the W. I. R. seeks to unite under one banner all the subject races struggling under European imperialism, and to lead them side by side with the European workers against their common enemy—Capitalism.

The strength and resources of this organisation may be judged from what it has already accomplished.

Achievements.

The early activities of the W. I. R. were confined to Russia, where it gave relief to the extent of 5,000,000 dollars, 40,000 tons of foodstuffs and other necessaries. The result of these activities is recorded in the Report of the English and French Delegation of the Workers' International Relief on Productive Enterprises of the W. I. R. in U. S. S. R. The results, so far achieved, are most reassuring and reflects great credit on the W. I. R.

The next big relief work undertaken by the W. I. R. was in connection with the Japanese earthquake. It helped the Japanese workers to the extent of 15,000 dollars. In 1923, when the German workers went on strike, the W. I. R. was the first to start relief work. It helped the German workers with 300,000 dollars, half a million loaves and one million meals. The British section of the W. I. R. has collected £2,000 to help the Irish peasants who are suffering due to bad crop. More than £53,000 have been collected for the fighting working classes of China, and more is being collected. In France and Germany the W. I. R. maintains Childrens' Homes, and during 1924-25, 3,000 German children were sent for rest to families in France and Holland. Quite recently, when the 150,000 textile workers of Bombay were locked out and no relief was forthcoming in India, the W. I. R. in conjunction with the Moscow textile workers sent them 2,000 dollars.

Workers' Red Cross.

That is a brief summary of what it has already done. Judging by its achievements and what it proposes to do in the future we may rightly regard it as the 'Workers' Red Cross'. But the work it has yet to do is tremendous. It has decided to make an investigation into the living conditions of the colonial workers all over the world, and at the same time to enquire into the possibilities of a concentrated effort of all oppressed and subdued nationalities for the abolition of their present slavery, low standard of life, and for the general emancipation of this section of the international movement. In order to give effect to this decision a Conference is being called in Brussels, where the task of the representatives of the international proletariat will be the organisation of effective co-operation and solidarity among the people of India, Syria, Morocco, China and the awakening masses of Africa, etc.

The success of the W. I. R., however, depends on the colonial workers, and especially on the workers of India and China. The All-India Trade Union Congress was requested to form a branch of the W. I. R. in India; but at the Madras session of the Trade Union Congress the trade unionists turned down the proposal. It appears there is some fear of Communism. That is quite groundless. The W. I. R. is an impartial organisation, uniting labour, trade union and communist members in its Central Executive; and the national executive committees include representatives of all shades of opinion. If, however, fear of communism has such sway over the Trade Union movement in India, it is worthwhile for people outside that body to form a branch of this most useful institution in India.

HAPPY TIMES AHEAD!

From to-day the people of this Presidency are going to have a happy time of it. We may not be aware of it, but the Finance Member in the Bombay Government was. He scented it even earlier than did his *Jo-Hukum* friends in the local Legislature, the moment the Swarajists walked out of it yesterday. And so great was his delight that he could not even wait until the last of the nationalist band had left the Council Chamber, but must impart the glad tidings to the rump of the House being left behind.

* * *

After all, how many were they—the disciplined souls who had obeyed the mandate from Delhi? Only 21 out of a body of legislators numbering 111. Sir Henry Lawrence had no doubt that "this House would remain perfectly competent to discharge their duties in the protection of the interests of the people in this Presidency," although the Swarajists were no longer there.

* * *

Now is that not encouraging? Business ought to be brisk, the money market easier, everybody happy, no awkaward questions now about the cost of the dredger, "Kalu" and its capacity for work and nobody will be disturbing the peace of the Government benches to make silly inquiries about the cost of keeping a European sergeant at Mahableshwar during the Bureaucrat's Season there. The man did cost in local allowance, in deputation allowance in travelling allowance (both ways) and for the up-keep of a motor-bicycle Rs. 475 extra. And what was the good of asking why he was there? He was there because "a sergeant is the most suitable officer for the special purpose." Well, that is all over. Now is the time for the protection of the masses. Let some Rai or Khan Bahadur, M.L.C. interpellate Government on the number of title-holders in the Presidency, their social status, peculiar aptitude for becoming Honorary Magistrates. That is something. That protects the interests of the masses.

LAX.

TRIFLES.

Last evening a quasi-political function was held in the house of Dr. M. B. Velkar when singers made melody about Responsive Co-operation, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The poems were composed for the occasion, but the speeches were better. Mr. Jayakar welcomed such functions of goodwill and left the listeners guessing who would be the next host. Thakurdwar is centrally situated.

* * *

A contemporary is pleased to state that the "one business" before the country is responsive co-operation. Yesterday the Hon. Mr. B. Jadhav said in the Council that the Government were prepared to lend money to suitable forms of business through the Industries Department.

* * *

My friend Maganlal complains that his wife has no sense of humour. I wonder whether he has changed his opinion now. He told me that while at Matheran last week Mr. and Mrs. Maganlal went for an early morning walk. "Ah, don't you admire those dew drops hanging from the leaves like diamond pendants?" said Maganlal.

* * *

"Yes," said Maganlal's better half, "but don't you think you could admire diamond pendants every day at Bombay if you only gave me a pair to wear instead of our wasting time at Matheran looking at imaginery ones."

* * *

"Anybody can be a host, but it requiries a dash of genius to be a successful guest" says a critic of our manners. Well, I don't know. I have met many a man who is sure he is a successful guest and does not bother about the dash of genius.

* * *

Artists Have Their Uses.—"I am sorry you are leaving us"

"Why? Are you fond of art?"

"No, but while you have been painting in my field, I haven't had to employ a scarecrow!"

* * *

Spiritualists will be interested in the hand-bills circulated by a firm of a leather-merchants who after describing a special brand of boots add that they are "Soul Agents."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

The League's Difficulties.

The meeting of the League of Nations on Monday last has naturally created great interest all over the world as the one question before the League Council was how to arrive at some sort of agreement regarding the enlargement of that body. The Assembly of the League, after listening to a speech by the new President, Senhor Dr. Da'Costa, in which he made the inevitable reference to the Locarno spirit, elected six Vice-Presidents and members of two committees and adjourned *sine die*. The Locarno spirit, however, must not have been easy to exercise within the League Council session because after all the Council decided to postpone discussion until M. Briand returned after negotiating the parliamentary crisis in his own country. He has done that and is in power again, and it will be a great test of his well-known tact and resoureeful strategy to make the League Council first admit the application of Germany for a seat on it, and a permanent seat too and then to postpone the question of its enlargement to September, so that during the interval some understanding can be privately arrived at regarding the ambitions of Poland, Spain and Brazil.

A League of Nations—in 1850!

German academic industry has unearthed a document which goes to prove that the idea of a League of Nations was seriously discussed more than half a century ago and that a plan had been formed by several persons interested in the scheme to carry on propaganda all over Europe to that effect. Herr Theodor Scholz, a German historian, has recently published a book on the "Revolution of 1849 in Germany", in which he gives detailed description of a document which is a circular addressed to the district officers in Fribourg in Brisgan by their Government to watch carefully and to report to the Grand Duke, in whose territory Fribourg then lay, "all the effects of this propaganda, which they must oppose with the greatest vigilance". The propaganda, the circular says, was started by political exiles, who were organising in France and in England "a revolutionary movement in favour of a so-called Society of Nations". The Grand Duke's officers evidently did their C. I. D. job well, because the German visionaries interested in the movement were harassed at every step. To-day their efforts would hardly be called "revolutionary"!

An Empty Show.

The Bombay public will thoroughly appreciate the remark of Mr. H. A. Lallji in the Bombay Legislative Council during the debate on the grant for the Industries Department that it would be far better to abolish the Department than to run it as an empty show. The complaint that the present Minister of Education had not evinced the least interest in any of the industries both in the city and the Presidency of Bombay was voiced on all sides in the Council except, of course, from the nominated and official benches. Mr. Patel, representing the Ahmedabad Millowners, said the Minister had been "tardy and sluggish" in tackling the important problem of the spread of technical and industrial education. The Department of Industries need not be run as an empty show. In fact it can become one of the most important Departments of an Administration, which really desires to create amongst the people an aptitude for initiating cottage industries in rural areas and a willingness to undertake large industrial ventures by placing at their service the requisite information as far as possible and by the judicious grant of State loans. But does the present Administration really wish it?

Concrete Suggestions.

Swarajist critics of the Government are absent from the Bombay Legislature. They have been disgusted with the whole farce of running a sham "representative" institution in which the official and the nominated group block all demands towards real control of the purse by the people, but there remain in the House some who are still willing to cajole and argue with officialdom and its Indian spokesmen in the Dyarchy. How are their concrete suggestions treated? Dr. Paranjpye, the ex-Minister, had some suggestions to make about advancing indigenous industries. He had garnered a variety of them out of his precious and somewhat disastrous experience of official life. He wanted the Factories and Boilers Departments to be amalgamated with the Industries Department. He referred for support to his suggestion to the latest Liberal *Veda* on the subject, the Muddiman Report. He was informed that he had "missed the real point" in that Report. As to another suggestion of his about giving loans to small industries, the official reply was that he had not considered the "difficulties of Government" in taking up the suggestion. Now we hope Dr. Paranjpye will realise the real point in Government replies.

THE LEAGUE

GERMAN APPREHENSION REMOVED.

RESULT OF SUNDAY'S MEETING.

LONDON, March 9.

Reuter learns that Sir A. Chamberlain is keeping Government fully informed of the proceedings at Geneva. According to his despatches, Sunday's meeting did much to remove the German apprehension with regard to her position in the League.

It is denied that the German application for admission to the League has been shelved. On the other hand the procedure for her admission is going on smoothly.—Reuter.

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMED.

Geneva.—The Committee of the League Assembly has reported on Germany's application for admission. It has suggested that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to deal with the matter in accordance with the usual procedure.

The Committee has approved of Sir A. Chamberlain's suggestion that the Sub-Committee should be composed of France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Cuba, Norway, Jugo Slavia, Bulgaria, Greece and the Irish Free State with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir A. Chamberlain subsequently met and adjourned till to-morrow pending settlement of the question of the composition of the Council.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

Constantinople.—Replying to the invitation of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to attend the meeting at Geneva, the Angora Government points out that even if Turkey had wished to attend the invitation was received too late. Anyhow the Turkish viewpoint with regard to the Iraquian frontier had already been made known at the previous sitting of the League by the accredited Turkish representative.

Shukrikaya, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly accompanies by experts is departing to-day for Geneva in connection with the discussion on the question of ownership of Ghiaourada Island at the mouth of the Maritza.—Reuter.

CONSTITUTING A PERMANENT MAJORITY

LONDON, March 9.

Paris.—There is no doubt that M. Briand will be able to present his new Cabinet to President Doumergue at midday to-morrow, in which case M. Briand will proceed to Geneva to-morrow evening or on Thursday, at latest.

Opinion is generally expressed that M. Briand will retain in the new Cabinet most of his retiring colleagues. It is stated that he will invite M. Caillaux to take the Finance Portfolio.

As regards the question of majority in the Chamber in support of the new Cabinet the large number of 221 Deputies who voted for Government in the critical division on 6th March met this afternoon and decided to constitute a permanent majority which will probably be joined by those who abstained from voting on 6th March.

SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE.

The Socialist group has rejected a motion in favour of supporting the new Government and passed a resolution by a small majority, declaring the policy which the group will be prepared, loyally and wholeheartedly, to support and which will include particularly financial reconstruction which can only be carried out by a majority based on the Radical, Republican and Socialist parties.—Reuter.

SPAIN'S CLAIM FOR A SEAT

LONDON, March 9.

Madrid.—In a statement to journalists emphasising Spain's claim for a permanent seat on the Council, M. Yanguas, Foreign Minister, alluded to the "intransigence" hitherto shown in Germany and Sweden opposing a further extension of permanent seats, and said an obvious reaction of opinion in favour of Spain appeared at Geneva, and apart from previous reasons to support Spain's claim a weightier one had now arisen, namely, in the application of Locarno, and other Pacts between the ex-belligerent members of the Council. "Interested parties will not be allowed a decisive voice, thus increasing the necessity for the presence of an impartial and influential element and Spain is the most important of neutral Powers" M. Yanguas expressed the opinion that the present dark clouds were a prelude to a real conciliation and well-organized peace within the League.—Reuters Special.

TURKEY AND LEAGUE.

TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY DECLINES INVITATION.

LONDON, March 9.

Geneva.—The Secretary of the League of Nations has issued the text of the two telegrams from Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister. In the first telegram, Tewfik Bey declines the invitation to attend the League Council in connection with the Turco-Iraq frontier question. Tewfik says he has not yet received a copy of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty and the covering letter of the British Government and is therefore ignorant of their contents. He further declares that any participation of Turkey in the present session of the Council in these circumstances is physically impossible. After recalling that the Turkish Government's views were clearly explained at earlier meetings of the Council, he says that the question was then not merely not settled but was left entirely open no attempt being made to find a solution.

The second telegram deals with the Turco-Greek dispute as regards the delimitation of the Thracian Frontier. Tewfik Bey says that although the Turkish Government is sending a delegate to Geneva, there is no ground for dispute between Turkey and Greece. He contends that the matter is one for a mixed commission appointed by the League in accordance with the Treaty of Lausanne and says that Turkey will accept any decision of the delimitation commission.—Reuter.

A STOP-GAP

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

THE PERSONNEL.

LONDON, March 9.

Paris.—The Premier M. Briand will retain the Foreign Ministry in the new Cabinet which will include M. Raoul Peret as Minister of Finance, M. Malvy, Minister of Interior, M. Painleve, Minister of War, M. Laval, Minister of Justice, M. Leon Perrier, Minister of Colonies and M. Lamoureux, Minister of Public Instruction.

The last-named was hitherto the Reporter-General of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Briand returns to Geneva to-morrow night.

LONDON, March 10.

Paris.—Owing to the late hour at which the Cabinet was completed, newspapers had no time to comment. Generally speaking however, M. Briand's resumption of office has created an excellent impression.

Le "Figaro" regards the Cabinet as a mere stop-gap to enable M. Briand to go to Geneva with renewed prestige and repair the damage which the French apprehend their case has suffered through the absence of their authoritative spokesman.—Reuter.

BEFORE ACCEPTANCE OF PREMIERSHIP

LONDON, March 9.

Paris.—The following messages were despatched in the chronological order prior to the despatch of the message announcing M. Briand's acceptance of Premiership.

There was an uninterrupted stream towards the Elysee, this morning, of Parliamentary leaders of all Parties who called to consult President Doumergue. The latter's decision at noon was still uncertain, but it is believed he will favour M. Briand. The factor to be reckoned with, however, is M. Briand's aversion to resume the office at the present juncture both because he physically needs rest and is politically disgusted with his overthrow on the eve of the meeting of the League at Geneva. If President Doumergue fails to overthrow M. Briand's reluctance the crisis will be prolonged and more acute.

HERRIOT REFUSES PREMIERSHIP.

In accordance with the expectation that from constitutional reasons the President will summon statesmen other than the defeated Premier, President Doumergue this afternoon offered the Premiership to M. Herriot who recommended M. Briand. The latter was accordingly summoned to the Elysee.

BRIAND GETS NECESSARY SUPPORT

Though M. Briand has at present only accepted the Premiership "in principle" he will announce his definite decision to-night. It is confidently asserted he has already secured the necessary support, hence the personnel of the Cabinet can be expected to-morrow to enable him to proceed to Geneva immediately.

Interviewed on leaving the Elysee, M. Briand said he told President Doumergue in view of the present situation he did not consider himself justified in refusing to try to form a Cabinet.

FRENCH FRANC IMPROVES.

London.—The French franc in London was quoted at 134 this afternoon but improved to 132.65 immediately the news of M. Briand's acceptance of the Premiership was known.—Reuter.

SCHOONER "EASTWOOD'S" CASE

LONDON, March 9.

Ottawa.—Canadian Department of External Affairs has referred the case of the British schooner "Eastwood" to the British Embassy at Washington whither the owners protest against the alleged action of the United States revenue cutter "Seneca," and affidavits of the crew have been sent.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson will not be able to leave for England on Saturday 13th March, as previously arranged as her recovery is slower than was anticipated. Miss Wilson will leave with Sir Archie and Lady Birkmyre.

The Governor of Bombay attended a meeting and Banquet of Lodge Imperial Brotherhood at the Freemasons Hall, last night.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey returned from tour. At Lyalpur the Governor held a durbar and distributed Sanads to a number of non-officials who had rendered assistance to the administration.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Viceroy intends to visit North-West Frontier Province at an early date when His Excellency will take the opportunity of inspecting the latest addition to India's communications. The visit will be entirely private.

The Governor of Bengal and party returned from Dacca on Tuesday morning.

PROTECTION OF BANKS

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH CENTRAL BANK.

DELHI, March 10.

The attendance in the Council of State to-day was not large. After a few questions had been answered, non-official resolutions were taken up. Mr. P. C. Desikachari moved that in future only officers with judicial training and experience should be appointed Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax. Mr. Shyambihari Misra (Official U. P.) opposed the resolution.

Mr. Chari withdrew his resolution in view of Mr. McWatters assurance that Government would see to it that they recruited men with some judicial experience. Moreover, he said, if he pressed the resolution, it would be lost, there being no Swarajist to support him. (Laughter).

PROTECTION TO BANKS.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer moved for an enquiry into the question of the desirability of legislating with a view to placing Indian banking on a sound footing. His main object he said was to secure the removal of obstacles and the creation of favourable conditions for the healthy progress of banking in India. The management of the banks must, of course, be subjected to strong but just criticism in the interests of the shareholding and depositing public but there was a danger to which even the best managed bank might be exposed for no fault on the part of its managers and it seemed to be necessary to secure the banks against such deadly risks if that was possible. His friends from Bombay would, he hoped, bear him out when he said that the danger was real and must be provided against.

GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT.

The reply of Mr. McWatters, Finance Secretary, was very important inasmuch as it gave an outline of the various aspects of the co-ordinated survey which Government were shortly undertaking as a result of the external Capital Committee's recommendations. Turning to the question of the protection of banks from the irresponsible action of shareholders, Mr. McWatters referred to the correspondence that had passed between the Managing Director of the Central Bank, Bombay and the Bombay Government and with the Government of India. (The correspondence was laid on the table to-day at the request of the mover of the resolution). The correspondence would show that the Managing Director of the Central Bank cited the case of the Tata Industrial Bank as an example of mischief done to a public institution on unfounded charges and suggested a penalty as a remedial measure. The letter also stated that it was within the powers of the Director of a company to prevent an undesirable man from becoming a shareholder in the company by refusing to transfer shares to his name but when he had become a shareholder even the shareholders were under the present law not able to remove the obnoxious shareholder, so legislation should be passed providing for the removal of such a shareholder. The Government of India wanted the views of the local Government on the letter. The Bombay Government remarked that the restrictions against persons instituting vexatious proceedings against banks must apply to criminal and not to civil proceedings, and as regards the suggestion for the amendment of the Companies Act so as to exclude undesirable persons the Bombay Government pointed out that the power could not be taken by a company under its articles.

WHAT IS A BANK?

The views of the Government of India were contained in their letter of July 24th last. Regarding the first proosal, that applying to persons spreading malicious reports about institutions, the Government of India stated they agreed with the local Government's criticisms of the particular remedies proposed by the Managing Director. With regard to the more limited proposal made by the local Government which related to criminal proceedings directed against banking companies or their officers the Government of India doubted whether the proposed legislation in itself would be of much assistance. The Government of India also felt that it was undesirable to take any action that might conceivably have the effect of putting obstacles in the way of shareholders seeking redress of grievances. In practice however it had been found difficult to define what a bank was and it was not unlikely that any protection given to banks might be used by ordinary firms which did something in the nature of banking. Incidentally it would be possible for any firm to take up banking as a side line with the object of obtaining protection intended only for banking institutions. The Government of India felt strongly that if India was to develop banking and joint stock undertakings successfully she must develop the qualities essential to the creation and maintenance of credit on which success depended and that Government could do little to secure that end.

After quoting the above extracts from the Government of India's letter to the Bombay Government on the letter of the Managing Director of the Central Bank, Mr. McWatters pointed out that they were still their views. A gratifying sense of public opinion had been aroused in Bombay by the action taken there and considerable support was now likely to be given to the Banks. The institution over which Mr. Sethna presided need not have the slightest fear from any action of the kind.

CO-ORDINATED SURVEY.

Proceeding, Mr. McWatters quoted the recommendations of the External Capital Committee for a co-ordinated survey into the whole field of banking in India. The Government of India, said the Finance Secretary, were now endeavouring to carry it out with the assistance of the local Governments and others. It was difficult to say what subjects would come under that survey. He had no particular objection to accepting the resolution, provided it was clearly understood that Government did not intend to start an enquiry other than that already in progress. Some time must elapse before more material could be available for the fruitful discussion of the subject. He therefore advised the mover to withdraw the resolution.

On the motion of Lala Ramsaran Das further discussion was postponed *sine die*.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

MOTILALJI RESIGNS

SKEEN COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP.

SEQUEL TO WALK-OUT.

DELHI, March 10.

It is understood that the Sub-Committee of the Skeen Committee will tour in Canada and the U. S. A. for three weeks in June, visiting Kingston and West Point.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent in a letter of resignation to General Sir Andrew Skeen, President of the Committee.—

PANDIT MOTILAL'S LETTER.

In tendering his resignation from the Skeen Committee to-day, Pandit Motilal addressed the following letter to the President:—

Dear Sir Andrew Skeen.

I am sorry to say that owing to recent developments of the political situation in the country I find myself unable to continue to serve on the Indian Sandhurst Committee any longer. It is the personal disappointment to me to have to retire from the very useful work that the Committee is doing at an important stage of its labours and I wish to assure you and the members of the Committee that I keenly feel the wrench of parting with colleagues with whom it was always a pleasure to work. I am however driven to the step I am taking in the general interests of the country and as a necessary corollary to our recent action in the Assembly. I, therefore, submit this my resignation from membership of the Committee and desire to thank you and the other members for the invariable courtesy I have received.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) MOTILAL NEHRU

MR. IYENGAR ON MR. PATEL'S STATEMENTS

MADRAS, March 9.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., interviewed by the Associated Press, said: "The President, Mr. Patel, would be strictly within his rights in adjourning the Assembly *sine die*. The question whether such adjournment would be proper or not entirely depend on reasons on which the President decides that the Assembly should be abandoned sine die.M shrdl shrdlu shrd be adjourned *sine die*. The Governor-General has power to convoke the session and prorogue it. The power to adjourn the Assembly to any particular date so long as the session is not prorogued is wholly the President's under the constitutional Statute itself.

It may be recalled that last cold weather session in Delhi was deliberately adjourned *sine die*, and not prorogued in order to enable the then President to obtain a continuation of his office beyond four-year career and that special rules had to be issued for the election of the President in August.

Similarly I recollect that the Assembly session that began in January, 1924, was not prorogued till the end of September, 1924, and the adjournments of the Assembly were made by the President *sine die*. I am sure before adjourning *sine die*, Mr. Patel will consider the grounds on which he could rightly make such an adjournment. He could rightly so adjourn.

In a subsequent statement to the Associated Press of India regarding Mr. Patel's statement in the Assembly, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., said:—"I am glad to find that since my earlier statement Mr. Patel has put his position beyond the possibility of any doubt or misapprehension, and I believe that so far as the substance matter is concerned he was entirely within his rights though in his manner of expressing them he happened to create misapprehension which has been happily removed by his statement to-day in the Assembly.—A. P.

INDEPENDENTS' SUCCESS IN ASSAM

SHILLONG, March 9.

Swarajist members were absent to-day when the Assam Legislative Council resumed discussion on the demands for grants. By 15 votes to 12 the Independents' censure motion on the embankment policy of Government was defeated. The Independents, however, succeeded in carrying the censure motion under the head "Assam Rifles."—A. P.

BURMA COUNCIL

RANGOON, Mar. 8.

The Burma Legislative Council resumed its session this morning. The Benches of Nationalists, Swarajists and Home Rulers were empty, as members of these parties did not attend.—A. P.

In the Burma Legislative Council, to-day, Mr. J. K. Munshi moved the adjournment of business of the Council for discussing, (a) the circumstances which led to the withdrawal from the House of Nationalist, Swarajist and Home Rule parties, (b) situation created by the continued absence from the House of the said Parties, and (c) the best ways and means of effecting a reconciliation and remedying the situation. The President disallowed the motion.—A. P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATE ON BUDGET GRANTS.

FATE OF NON-OFFICIAL CUTS.

DELHI, March 10.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day being the third day for voting demands for grants. Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to a question of Mr. Neogy regarding Colonel Mulvany' evidence before the Jails Committee said that evidence before the Jails Committee was not published because most of the evidence was actually taken in public and publication, it was considered, would serve no useful purpose. Attention of Government was particularly drawn to Colonel Mulvany's evidence in July 1921 some months after decision not to publish evidence generally was reached. The Home Member added: "Colonel Mulvany's statement that he was informed that the degree of confinement was dictated by Police was based on the statement contained in a letter from the Inspector-General of Jails to the effect that the degree of solitary confinement was dictated by the police need of separating State prisoners from each other as well as from other prisoners. As the hon. member is aware the nature of confinement of such prisoners is determined not by police but by the Governor-General in Council. I am unable to give the names of prisoners who were under Lt.-Colonel Mulvany's charge. Information is not immediately available and could only be obtained at the cost of much time and labour."—A. P.

A number of supplementary questions followed, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. B. Das taking part. Mr. Rao asked why it was that the Jail Committee had not made any reference to Colonel Mulvany's evidence and why Government also decided not to publish it.

The Home Member said he could not after so many years state what moved the Jail Committee to reject the evidence. As the Committee had rejected it Government did not publish it.

Mr. Rangachariar suggested that that instance showed that the Home Department in other cases also might be manipulating reports of evidence.

The Home Member denied this.

Mr. Neogy asked whether the Home Member considered a deliberate misstatement the remark that "the degree of solitary confinement was dictated by police needs."

The Home Member replied that probably it was due to misinformation.

COMMUNISTS AT OXFORD.

A question put by Mr. Chamanlal drew attention to the publication in the London 'Times" of a letter from Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner, stating that neither of the two undergraduates against whom disciplinary action had been taken owing to Communist propaganda was an Indian.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied that he had said nothing to suggest that Communist propagandists at Oxford were Indians which of course was not the case. On the contrary the point which Sir Alexander said he was clearly making was the disreputable character of the attempts made to tamper with the loyalty of Indian students at Oxford and to induce them to take up revolutionary activities and the necessity of protecting them from such attempts. The Home Member gladly associated himself with Mr. Chamanlal in the desire which his question implied to exonerate Indian students from Communist activities of that character.

GOVERNMENT'S OPIUM POLICY.

After about twenty questions had been answered, discussion on the demand for "Opium" was opened by Sir Basil Blackett.

Dr. Lohokare moved the reduction of the demand by Rs. 30 lakhs with a view to stopping consumption, a substantial beginning to be made in the current year. The policy of Government as outlined by the Viceroy in the Council of State, he said, was to stop exports but it neglected altogether the question of internal consumption.

Sir Basil Blackett, replying, said that the area under cultivation had been considerably reduced and the estimates for the current year were lower by 75 lakhs than those of last year.

The motion was defeated without a division.

Dr. Datta moved a reduction of the demand by Rs. 100 to discuss Government's opium policy.

Dr. Datta held that the opinion of the Royal Commission of 1892 that opium was useful for medicinal purposes should now be treated as dead because medical science had passed that stage and opium ought to be treated as a poison. He referred to the condition of children in industrial areas to show the effect of opium on them. Dr. Datta had also stated that in the draft rules under the Poison Act framed by the Bengal Government opium was treated as a poison. The speaker next referred to the Taxation Committee's report and said it declared that opium produced at the Aligarh factory was far in excess of requirements. That excess represented lack of capital. In the future opium should be issued in pill form and not in cakes to prevent smuggling and illicit processes. Finally Dr. Datta pleaded for the effectual suppression of the opium evil. That this could be done only by a united policy for all India and he hoped Government would accept the co-operation of non-officials in laying down a satisfactory policy in that respect. (Applause).

EVIL NOT NATION-WIDE.

The Finance Member felt that Dr. Datta's speech indicated as if the evil was

(Continued on next page.)

WORLD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE.

TO DELIBERATE ON QUESTION OF KHILAFAT.

DECISION OF EGYPTIAN ULEMA.

Sheikh Hussein Waly, General Secretary to the Califate Congress, Cairo, sends the following report of the gathering of Ulema held there:—

On Thursday the nineteenth of Shaaban 1342 A.H. corresponding to March the 25th., 1924, there assembled at the Central Administration of Religious Institutions a Grand Convocation of the Ulemas under the presidency of His Eminence the Rector of Al-Azhar University and President of the Council of Administration of Mohammedan Religious Institutions, with their Eminences the President of the Supreme Sheri Court, the Grand Mufty of Egypt, the Sub-Rector of Al-Azhar University and the Director of Religious Institutions, the Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Al-Azhar University and Religious Institutions, the Sheikhs of the Grand Religious Institutions, the Sheikhs of the different sections of AlAzhar University, and numerous members of the Grand Body of Ulemas, and other Ulemas and Inspectors of Religious Institutions, as members, to deliberate on the question of the Califate.

DEPOSITION OF ABD-EL-MEDJID

After lengthy deliberations, the following resolutions were passed:

With the departure of Prince Abd El-Medjid from Constantinople, the Califate became the subject of gossip amongst the people. The Moslems have been interested in investigating and trying to formulate the course of action to be taken as regards the dictates of their religion. Thus we have decided to proclaim our opinion with regard to the Califate of Prince Abd-El-Medjid, and the course of action to be followed by Mohammedans at the moment, and later on.

The Califate, termed the Imamate, signifies general control of affairs, spiritual and temporal; its qualifications being the disposition of the affairs of the Faith and control of the State. The Imam is the mandatory of the Prophet, the repository of religious authority, in safe-guarding religion and executing its ordinances, as well as in regulating the temporal affairs of mankind within the compass of religious jurisdiction.

The Imam (or leader) becomes so empowered, by investiture through those duly authorized, or through designation by a former Imam. It is essential that he should wield authority over his subjects inspired by fear of his power. If after the investiture, the Imam cannot execute his orders over them, owing to incapacity to subjugate them, or, if after authorized designation by a former Imam, he cannot exercise his authority as such owing to incapacity, he cannot become Imam through either investiture or designation. The function of Imamate can be acquired as well by subjugation alone. If any person subjugates the Calif and usurps his position, the latter forfeits his title.

It sometimes happens that power of subjugation is exercised concurrently with investiture or designation, as was the case with most Califs in the past. Authoritative Hanafite texts unequivocally corroborate this view.

As the Imam is empowered with plenary powers for the disposition of the affairs of his subjects, all trusteeships should emanate from him as proceeding therefrom, such as the nomination of ministers of State, governors of provinces, judges, army commanders and guardians of ports.

The bond of the Imamate lapses through the disappearance of the motive underlying it, such as the captivity of the Imam with no prospects of his release, and his incapacity of managing the affairs of the Faith and State. If he so handles these functions that the affairs of the Moslems suffer and their religious interests deteriorate, his deposition can be rendered legal, unless such action leads to trouble, in which case the lesser of the two evils should be tolerated.

AN INNOVATION.

The Moslems who upheld the Califate of Prince Wahid El Deer, consented to his deposition owing to the reasons which they got to know and which they believed justified his deposition. The Turks consequently invested Prince Abd El-Medjid with the Califate, proclaiming at the same time the separation of all temporal power from the Califate, the former being vested in the National Assembly, Abd El-Medjid being only spiritual Calif.

The Turks by this action introduced an innovation not experienced before by Moslems, to be followed by another, the abolition of the institution of the Califate.

In these circumstances, the Califate of Prince Abd El-Medjid is not canonically legitimate, as Islam does not recognise the Calif with such restriction as had been imposed on him and which he acquiesced in. Thus, his investiture as such by the Moslems cannot, therefore, have been canonically legitimate.

Even if we overlook this point and assume the investiture as legitimate, still, the stipulation of wielding authority, which is essential to prove the existence of the Califate, is found not to have been fulfilled.

And if it is supposed that he enjoyed the necessary qualifications of the Califate in this canonical sense, still that qualification has been forfeited by his impotence to effectively administer affairs, both temporal and spiritual, to reside in his capital and country, and to protect his person and his family, consequent upon his subjugation by the Turks.

The result is that the covenant of the investiture of Prince Abd El-Medjid is thus of such paramount importance, enatailing ment of the canonic qualification for the

(Continued on next page).

A UNITED FRONT.

BOMBAY SWARAJISTS' WALK-OUT.

LEADER'S DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT

At the meeting of the Swaraj Party held on Wednesday, after a prolonged discussion the members decided to walk out of the Council Hall after the question time. There were some members who wanted to continue the suspense, but there were also others who equally wanted to take a decided action, and the latter carried the day. While the Party was divided as to what should be done, once that decision was taken by however small a majority, the whole party was bound to stand by it. And that was what happened yesterday. Eight of those present were for going out and seven for staying on. The Associates who took part in the confabulations were allowed the same liberty as on previous days, and they will continue to help the Government with their experience and wisdom. But, all the same, this House presented a very desolate appearance yesterday with a rows upon rows of empty benches.

What happened yesterday was this. The Swarajists, as usual, refrained from attending when the proceedings commenced, and questions began to be asked and the question-time passed on smoothly. Then the Swarajists trooped into the Hall, Mr. Bhopatkar coming in first. The leader of the Party then asked permission of the President to make a statement, and this permission was readily granted. Mr. Bhopatkar read out the statement which he must have prepared with the assent of his colleagues. In that statement he expressed the dissatisfaction of his Party at the unresponsive attitude of the Government, and said, in obedience to the mandate of the General Council of the Swaraj Party, they had decided to walk out of the Council In spite of their small differences, he said, they were absolutely united in the action they were taking. He then took up his papers and together with his colleagues walked out.

OFFICIAL SNEER.

Sir H. S. Lawrence would not let the opportunity slip away without having a fling at the Party and said the remaining members were quite able to protect the interests of the public, and that the loss of about two dozen Swarajists would not mean much. The Swarajists, however, could not hear this parting advice of the leader of the House. Most of the Swarajists will go back to their constituencies immediately since they have no business now in Bombay. They have decided not to return to the Council again, until they received a definite mandate from the General Council of the Party.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S STATEMENT.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Wednesday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

After questions were answered Mr. L. B Bhopatker, the leader of the Swaraj Party asked for permission to make the following statement:

In view of the fact that the Government of India have given no response to the demand for a further advance towards Swaraj made by the nation through its united representatives in the Legislative Assembly, the General Council of the All-India Swaraj Party with the approval and concurrence of the All-India Congress Committee, has issued a mandate to the Swarajist members of all the Legislatures in the country to withdraw from them; and we as members of the august body are bound to obey the same. Though some of us may have our differences of opinion with regard to the actual working of the policy and Programme of the Swaraj Party, we feel that this is neither the time nor the occasion to evince or to act up such differences.

"ABSOLUTELY UNITED."

I wish to say on behalf of my Swarajist colleagues here that notwithstanding our differences, we are all absolutely united in our feelings of utter dissatisfaction and condemnation of the most callous indifference exhibited by the powers that be towards the national demand for further advance upon the present system of Government. My experience tells me that the policy pursued by this Government also has been most retrograde in character and on lines calculated to negative whatever little good the Reforms Act is capable of yielding. I, therefore, hereby call upon all my Swarajist colleagues in this Council to walk out of this House, as desired by the General Council of the All-India Swaraj Party and the All-India Congress Committee of the Indian National Congress.

OFFICIAL COMPLACENCE.

While the Swarajists were walking out of the Council, Sir H. S. Lawrence said: I regret very much that some of our colleagues should have felt compelled to obey the mandate from Delhi to withdraw from our deliberations. But the absence of these colleagues will only reduce the numbers of this House from 111 to about 90 and I have no doubt that this House will remain perfectly competent to discharge their duties in the protection of the interests of the people in this Presidency.

Mr. R. D. Shinde moved the deletion of Rs. 35,000 for Labour Office (Intelligence Branch). He regretted the abolition of the post of Labour Director and the transfer of part of his work to Director of Information and asked whether the latter could do this work efficiently.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani supporting thought the saving was a scandalous one, as the Labour Department was doing good work for the labouring classes by throwing light on their conditions of life. He wondered how the Finance Department could exercise supervision over the statistical branch and from time to time collect figures. There was an impression in the minds of the public that as Mr. Findlay Shirras was in favour of Labour his post was abolished, and the House must protest against such treatment.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye supporting said the General Member had on the previous day emphasised the great usefulness of factory inspectors in the interest of Labour and it that were so, the collection of statistical information about Labour was equally important. Since there were labour strikes every now and then and Government had to act as mediators he would say that an understanding of the real situation in labour disputes mainly depended upon collection of correct statistical information. He did not think it was proper to damp such a highly paid officer on the Educational Department.

ATTACK ON MR. SHIRRAS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said he disagreed with the last speaker's views on Mr. Shirras, He drew the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Shirras had given one-sided evidence before the Macleod Committee and that was proved to the satisfaction of Government by the Bombay Millowners' Association. The House would be surprised to find from the correspondence that had passed between the Government and that body that Mr. Shirras had not taken up a fair attitude and how could any one then urge that he was an impartial statistician. The speaker did wish to take sides with either capitalists or Labour, but the Labour Director must present colourless facts with a view to putting before the public real facts. He asked the Council to come to the conclusion that the services of this officer were not necessary.

Mr. C. N. Wadia said it did not much matter who collected Labour statistics, provided they were exact figures.

Mr. Pahalajani had made a reference to Mr. Shirras's evidence before the Macleod Committee, but they did not know that his evidence had created a great deal of trouble and the Millowners' Association had to point out how fallacious his statements were. The reply of the officer to the Association's charge was that he had omitted a nought in a figure when giving his evidence. The fact was what Mr. Shirras actually made out was exactly contrary to what he had stated. The evidence given by him did not entitle him, the House would agree, to the importance which Mr. Pahalajani and Dr. Paranjpye gave him. Since Government had seriously tried to make retrenchments they deserved the support of the House.

Mr. A. N. Surve would not accept the statement that the Director of Labour was colouring his statistics for the Macleod Committee's decision had gone against Labour. If the statistics were really coloured then Labour would have won the case. He now found there was nothing in the reports issued by the Labour Department.

Mr. A. Master said as soon as Government put forward concrete proposals for economy the House began to oppose them. The Department had not only to deal with Labour but with statistics. There were two branches of the Labour Department,—statistical and intelligent branches, and the Finance Department would take charge of the statistical branch.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed also spoke.

Mr. R. D. Shinde said Mr. Lalji's speech had let the Cat out of the bag, and they had criticised Mr. Shirras' evidence before the Sir N. Macleod Committee. The general member who was a millowner was responsible for this step.

WHY BLAME GOVT. FOR ECONOMY

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was the first time that Government had been blamed for economy. There was no economy effected by the division of the department and the same number of clerks etc. remained. Statistical Department was now transferred to the Finance Department and the Intelligence Department to the Director of Information.

They had purposely separated these two departments in order that the people who collected statistics should not draw any inferences from them, as some one had called statistics as white lies. Having done that the Government felt that there was room for economy and the Director's post was accordingly abolished, but instead of putting the Government on their backs for this, some of the members were blaming them for the economy.

The motion was thrown out.

Sir C. V. Mehta made a demand for Rs. 11,59,000 for Famine Relief and Insurance.

ATTACK ON WATER DIVINER.

Mr. S. S. Dev moved the deletion of the item of Rs. 60,000 for special officer locating underground supplies of water etc. He said Major Pogson was appointed for twelve months on probation, and at the end of the year the House would have been in a position to judge whether he should be continued or not. Mr. Dev's first objection was that the amount asked for was not required if Major Pogson's services were utilised for only one year and he wanted to know whether the Major had shown good work during the last five months. In Bijapur out of the 21 wells sunk in 8 or 9 cases satisfactory results had not been shown, which meant that there were almost 50 per cent. failures. Since it was said that Indian water finders had shown 40 per cent. results no better results were shown with such a large expenditure.

Sir C. V. Mehta said this additional money was required for two boring machines which had to accompany the officer.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 per month for this purpose was too much, and to make such a demand in these times was an insult to the intelligence of the House.

Sir C. V. Mehta said he was wholly responsible for the appointment and not Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas as was stated by some members and all the blame must be laid at his (speaker's) door. The appointment was for one year and if by that time no good results were shown by Major Pogson the appointment would be cancelled. An Indian Collector had spoken of his work highly, and the appointment was not made, he assured the Council, to provide a European with a job. The House was always speaking of the interests of agriculturists, and when such a small grant came before members they were opposing it. His object was to provide work to the agriculturists throughout the year by providing them with water for well irrigation. He was going to train Indians under the Major by making them work with him. The speaker then read out extracts from letters and newspapers to show that the Major was a great success.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai said in Rs. 3,000 the Revenue Member could have got the services of 30 water finders, and he did not think Major Pogson was a great success.

Mr. A. E. Patel said they should give the Major sufficient trial to find out whether he was a success or a failure.

Mr. A. N. Surve while not doubting the super-human powers of Major Pogson said the trial given him was not sufficient to brand him either as a quack or a mountebank. But from the available figures there was reason for caution, as the officer was not an unqualified success. He opposed the motion.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

NO NATIONALISATION.

COAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 10.

The Coal Commission's report rejects nationalisation, continuation of subsidy and the mine-owners' proposals and recommends drastic reorganisation of the industry and a revision of 1924 wages.—Reuter.

COBHAM ARRIVES AT SOLLUM

LONDON, March 9.

Cairo.—Cobham has arrived at Sollum. A message was broadcast, to-day, to ships in the Mediterranean to keep a look-out when he proceeds to Athens to-morrow.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Scottish League, the Celtic beat St. Mirren by 6 goals to 1.

Brussels March 10th.—The Belgian airmen have arrived at Belgrade.—Reuter's Special.

DRUSE LEADER WOUNDED

LONDON, March 9.

Beirut.—The Druse leader, Abdul Ghaffat-el-Atrash, was severely wounded when bands of Druses were bombarded to-day near Lega. Ten Druses were killed.—Reuter.

BUDGET DEMANDS IN BIHAR COUNCIL

PATNA, March 9.

Voting on the budget demands for grants continued to-day in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. Demands under "General administration" and "administration of Justice" were put to vote and agreed to, all motions for reduction not having been moved at all or withdrawn.—A. P.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S SUCCESSOR

LONDON, March 9.

It is understood that the Viceroy's despatch to the Secretary of State on the Begum of Bhopal's request on the ground of the Mahomedan Law and local and family custom that hes only surviving son, Prince Hamidullah should be recognized as her successor instead of his nephew, the elder son of the late heir-apparent Nasrullah Khan, is favourable and an announcement to this effect will shortly be made.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page).

nation-wide. On the other hand, the speaker felt that India was always temperate whether in the use of opium or alcohol and evidence of abuse of the use of opium was extremely small. He informed the House that there would be a conference between officials of the Central Board of Revenue to examine the state of affairs in Malwa to get over the difficulties there.

He suggested, therefore, that Dr. Datta should withdraw his motion.

Mr. Rangachariar felt that Government was being hustled and that it was yielding to outside pressure too rapidly. The speaker fully accepted Government's policy and felt that it was doing its best and should not be hustled.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao expressed surprise at Mr. Rangachariar's attitude (laughter) He advocated that there should be a continuous progressive policy to extinguish consumption. He asked Government to consider favourably the reasonable proposals of the Assam Enquiry Committee.

Dr. Datta did not withdraw his censure motion and pressed it to division. It was rejected by 42 votes to 31.

Several houses have been destroyed and about 300 families rendered homeless as the result of a storm which broke over some villages in Narayanguni division of Dacca District. Three deaths are also reported while many received injuries.

A Calcutta message of March 9 says:—

As a result of highway robbery of mails a postal peon of Fakirhat, Khulna, was seriously wounded and five insured covers of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,480 were carried off.

THE FUTURE OF ART.

PLACE THE COMMUNITY IN COMMAND

Mr. F. S. Marvin, historian and exponent of progressive culture, rambled for about an hour or so, along pathways of knowledge and experience, searching the broad vistas of art—past, present and the futurre. And, although it seemed no more than a mere ramble it terminated with the hope in the endeavours for reform, initiated the world over, by those who had the healthy discontent with the limitations imposed by modern conditions. "Is there a future for art? That was the query by the representative of the "Chronicle" which started him on the ramble. "Undoubtedly", he observed.

"Do you think art is accepted in Europe as a necessity of life? If it isn't, how could one guarantee its future?"

"Art is not, it is true, recognised as yet as a necessity. But they are beginning to feel that way."

"Don't you think that the idea that art is a luxury, that it has no relation outside museums and galleries still lingers in the popular mind?"

"Yes, more or less."

"The system of education, the average school and college text-books and curricula do not recognise art as an integral factor for study. Isn't that so?"

"The teaching of drawing is compulsory in all schools and there is general improvement in popular demands. The museum and similar educational institutions are trying to arouse popular interest by means of popular lectures and demonstrations."

"That is so. But so long as the people are not educated enough to insist on beauty in their daily surroundings art will remain very largely an unreality. The towns and cities of modern times are an apt illustration."

"I know what you mean. My suggestion is, place the community in command."

"The municipal bodies ought to supplement the sanitary, health and engineering interests with those competent to look after the artistic interests of the cities. I do not know whether you have town-planning enactments in India."

"We have begun to be modern that way. We have now wide roads and miles of nightmare structures unrelieved by foliage, if that is what you mean by town-planning."

APPALLING CHAWLS.

"Yes your chawls are appalling."

"Our town-planning experts do not generally bother to analyse the structure or lay-out of our ancient towns. They do not seek the adjustments necessary for a tropical climate. There is not generally the consciousness of the difference between civic design and town-planning."

"Well, there I think we have made a good beginning. There is now in Oxford a definite move towards safeguarding the artistic setting of the town."

"Would you regard the present controversies, for instance, the Waterloo Bridge and the Epstein controversies as a healthy sign?"

"Certainly. People are beginning to want art. The British are, I think, in this direction not as advanced as the French and possibly the Germans. Otherwisse, they would have given greater attention to the artistic possibilisies in your country. What about your own people, however?" He asked with some feeling of astonishment. "They appear to care little for their artistic gifts and possessions. Their interiors are without any signs of taste. I have recently been to Ahmedabad. I remember having seen on the main thorough-fare a many-storied structure in red and white, probably a bank or insurance company, a perfectly abominable specimen."

"I know. I can multiply the examples. But I would request you to study the educational system, introduced by the British, that has sterilised the mind of the nation and robbed it of artistic perceptions. I should like, however, to concentrate on the future. You think there is a future for art." "Undoubtedly. You and I are all working towards that."

SIND ANTIQUITIES.

A POONA PROTEST AGAINST TRANSFER

Mr. Potdar, Honorary Secretary, Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona, has sent the ollowing wire to the Governments of Bombay and India:—

"Strongly protest against any transfer of antiquarian finds in Sind either original or duplicates to any places out of India on any condition whatsoever and urge Government to take immediately all necessary steps to guard the claims of Indian scholars and historical research societies and museums."

"THE TEN COMMANDMENTS"

A great picture—great in theme and story, great in technical excellence, great in acting, and great in Box Office worth—is "The Ten Commandments" which will be presented at the Empire Theatre for seven days, beginning Saturday next 13th March. As a spectacle it stands absolutely alone for it employs screen artifice as it has never before been employed. There are effects which are awe-inspiring, notaply the scene where the waters of the Red Sea part and the Children of Israel walk across on dry land; then where the waters rush together again, engulfing the pursuing Egyptians. But many of the other scenes are almost equally impressive, and those which are filmed in natural colours are wonderfully and unforgettably beautiful.

The production is a spectacular melodrama, built on the idea that humanity must be guided by the Decalogue for its salvation, for that is the basic law. Yet it does not preach. It teaches a wonderful moral lesson, but at the same time it provides real entertainment for every class of patron, and not a foot seems superfluous.

WORLD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

Imamate; nor is this expedient, nor does it conform to the prestige of Islam and the Moslems to proclaim the continuance of the covenant of an investiture in a person who cannot enjoy residence in his country, nor whom the Moslems can enable to achieve such end.

A WORLD CONFERENCE.

As the position of the Califate in Islam and in the consideration of all Moslems is of such paramount importance, enatiling as it does, the upholding and elevation of the authority of the religion and those who embrace it, as well as the unification and consolidation of the bonds that bind Moslems together, the latter should think over the question of the Califate, and endeavour to have it rest on foundations conforming to the tenets of Islam, compatible wiht, and not alien to the spirit of Islamic institutions, which by common consent of all the Moslems have been established for their usage.

As, however, the violent agitation caused by the abolition by the Turks of the institution of the Califate and their subjugation of Prince Abd El-Medjid has created such a state of confusion, the Moslems cannot decide on these institutions and formulate mature judgment on these questions, nor decide on the person to be elected Calif, until a calmer atmosphere prevails and more deliberate reflection and a sounding of the opinions of others in various quarters can be arrived at.

For these reasons, we find it incumbent to convene an Islamic Religious Conference to which will be invited representatives of all Mohammedan countries to decide who be invested with the Califate.

This conference will be convened in Cairo under the presidency of the Sheikh Ul Islam of Egypt, in consideration of the privileged position of Egypt among Islamic nations. The Conference shall be convened in Shaaban 1343 A. H. (March 1925).

And in this connection, it is nor duty now to tender our thanks to all who have displayed their interest in, and manifested Islamic religious zeal over the question of the Califate.

We also thank those nations embracing a religion other than Islam, and the Governments of these nations, for their non-interference in the affairs of the Moslem Califate.

We beg them to note that this question is purely Mohammedan, that its sphere should therefore not be overstepped, the more so, that only Mohammedans should take interest in it. For the whole Mohammedan world only wishes to live in peace with other nations, and safe-guard the just principles of its institutions inherently destitute of any hostile spirit towards others.

Thus has our religious duty impelled us to proclaim these resolutions to the Mohammedan world at large, and to other nations as well, so that all may have a clear idea of the question at issue.

Cairo, Shaaban the 19th, 1342.

SPINNING HOURS.

TO BE INCREASED TO 35 PER WEEK.

LONDON, March 9.

Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has decided that a ballot shall be taken in the American section to increase the working hours from thirty and a half to thirty-five weekly from April 5th. The Federation has strongly recommended the increase.—Reuter's Special.

CHINESE TANGLE.

PEKING AND TIENTSIN ISOLATED

LONDON, March 8.

Owing to warlike operations Peking and Tientsin have been practically isolated. Railways have been interrupted, and Taku forts are firing indiscriminately at all craft attempting to navigate on the Peiho River.

The intrepid crew of a Norwegian steamer, yesterday, dashed on the river and ran the gauntlet of guns, machine-guns and rifles and reached Tientsin without being seriously injured.

A Japanese vessel emulated the adventure but was compelled to turn back by men from the forts and has since been mined.

The Peiho River is the only navigable channel and the Harbour Master has consequently closed the port of Tientsin.

An American cruiser is at present at Taku, and H. M. S. "Fox Glove" is leaving thither from Tientsin.—Reuter.

CANTON HOSPITAL RAIDED.

STAFF FORCED TO STRIKE.

LONDON, March 10.

Canton.—A self-constituted hospital section of the General Workers' Union raided the Canton hospital this morning and forced the staff with the exception of the Chinese nurses to strike, threatening to kill any who refused. The staff's appeal to the police for protection was refused. There are some seventy patients in the hospital who are likely to starve if turned out into the streets.—Reuter.

ANGORA-SOVIET ALLIANCE ?

REPORTED MOVE AGAINST PERSIA

LONDON, March 9.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent learns that Moscow is now seeking to draw Angora into a Military Alliance directed against Persia on the ground of the new Shah's suggested Anglophilism. He expresses the opinion that Angora will perhaps not be so blind as to desire an encirclement by Russia through further penetration of Central-Asia by Soviet troops and agents.

RESPONSIVIST LEADERS WELCOMED.

DR. WELKAR'S 'AT HOME'

A pleasant little function was held on Wednesday night when Dr. Welkar was 'at home' to Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Responsivist Leaders of Maharashtra. Dr. Welkar had issued invitations to prominent leaders of all shades of opinions and quite a good response was there when one saw the Liberal Dr. Paranjpye brushing shoulders with the Swarajist Mr. Bulubhai Desai or Mr. K. F. Nariman sandwitched between Mr. M. R. Jayakar on one side and Mr. B. G. Kher on the other.

After the songs—or more aptly described as panegyrics in praise of the responsivist leaders had been finished, Dr. Welkar, the host in a few choice words welcomed the chief guests and those present. He said it was really a strange coincidence that that very evening the Swarajists of the Bombay Council had walked-out and he hoped that that was a good augury of the happy times that were in store for them. He thanked all those who had come in response to his invitations and hoped that he would have many more occasions to see together such leaders of diverse political complexion.

MR. JAYAKAR'S REPLY.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in reply congratulated the Swarajists on their courageous step in walking out of the Bombay Council. In doing so they had once more vindicated the principle accepted by them all that whatever their quarrels amongst themselves their quarrel with the Government was bigger than these That was not the occasion to indulge in controversial matter, though the songs composed in their praise, contained much that might not be relished by many present there. It might be the privilege of the host to do so but it was not well for the guests to indulge in them. If was no secret that their Party was unpopular and in the eyes of their critics was allied with one of officewallas and johukumwallas. He asked hem all to remember that the one party that gained the most out of their discord and quarrels was the Government, which had begun to treat them all with the scantest courtesy.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar then in a humorous and witty speech in Marathi thanked Dr. Welkar and hoped that functions like these would help to take away the sting from heir political strife.

Mr. Advani and Dr. Paranjpye also addressed the gathering. Dr. Paranjpye said that some might be surprised at his presence there and well might exclaim what the devil like the Liberal that he was, had a business to be present at an 'at home' to Responsivists. But after all their goal was the same and the more they mixed and moved amongst their political rivals, the more they would be convinced that after all they were not so bad as they appeared from the distance. "And I hope," added Dr. Paranjpye "that I may expect to get the same compliment in return."

The gathering then retired to an adjoining hall where light refreshments were provided and broke up late in the night.

SILVER JUBILEE OF LAHORE AMRITDHARA PHARMACY.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 8.

The Silver Jubilee of the Amritdhara Pharmacy, the famous Ayurvedic Institution, founded by Pandit Thakurdatta Sharma Vidya, the well-known Punjabee physician, will be celebrated from 10th to 15th March. Raja Nairindranath will open the exhibition to-morrow and Hakim Ajmal Khan will preside on the main function to be held on 12th when Sir Mohamed Shafi, Sheikh Abdul Kadir, ex-President of the Council and ex-Minister, will speak. A garden party in the Town Hall on behalf of the citizens is arranged for the 13th instant.

CONGRESS AND SWADESHI

At a meeting of the Swadeshi Articles Board of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday it was resolved to approach the Committee with a view to open a free permanent exhibition of Swadeshi Articles at Congress House, Bombay. It was further resolved to prepare a thoroughly reliable and up-to-date All-India Directory of Swadeshi Articles and to establish an exchange centre at Congress House through which manufacturers and consumers throughout India may be brought into touch with each other. It was further resolved to approach Indian economic and industrial experts with a view to obtain their guidance and support in the starting and maintaining of suitable industries, arts and crafts in India. All persons dealing in Swadeshi articles and all those sympathising with the movement are requested to immediately put themselves into communication with the Honorary Secretary, Swadeshi Articles Board, at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, March 9.

It is understood that the life of the Rates Advisory Committee will be for three years. —A.P.

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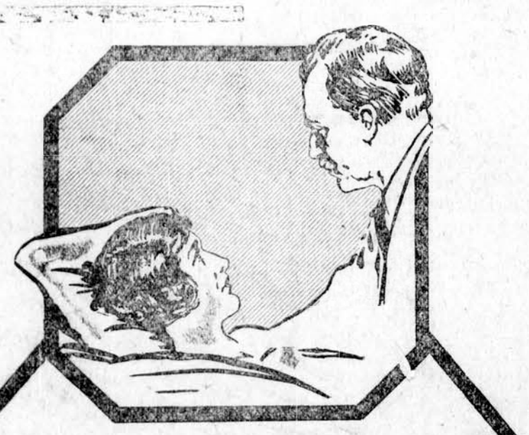

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EAST & WEST.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

RUMBLINGS OF THE STORM.

"NO EDUCATIONAL & PROPERTY TESTS."

DEMAND FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The critical examination of the Commonwealth of India Bill, which I prophesied, is now well started. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the celebrated writer who is editor of "The New Leader", voiced a considerable body of "Independent Labour Party" opinion when he raised in that organ his criticisms of the Bill. Last Friday there followed a defence of the measure signed by Messrs. Basil P. Howell and John Scurr. This defence took a varied form, and it may even be said an inconsistent form. It started by denying the right of Mr. Brailsford (and presumably of any British elector) to discuss the terms of the measure to be adopted by the British Parliament. The reason given for this claim was that it is no business of an Englishman what form of constitution Indians prefer for their own country. This is very near to casuistry, for it is first assumed that "Indians" means "the people of India", and not a handful of self-appointed Conventionists,—that "Indians" prefer restrictions of franchise and oligarchical second chambers, and that India is "their own" country. It is most clear that, in India as in the rest of the world, the "voice of the country" is uttered in many cases by representatives of interested classes, who "prefer" complex systems by which their rule over wealth and authority shall be maintained.

TO PROTECT THE VOTELESS.

It is very certain, and cannot long fail to be seen by the Labour Party as a whole, that *at the transition stage* the people of India in the mass need the protection of an intelligent and critical defence in the Parliament of Westminster. There lies their court of appeal from the cut-and-dried determination of their fate by the merchants, manufacturers, ecclesiastics, nobles and princes, whose membership of national causes enables them to twist and influence the terms of national demands. *When* the people of India have a popular franchise and democratic institutions, the interference of an English democracy will be unjustifiable. But while the "elected members of legislatures" directly represent 2 per cent. of the population, an English democracy is justified in speaking for the 98 per cent. who have not "elected" anyone.

BRITAIN STILL RESPONSIBLE.

Evidently it was felt by the defenders of the Bill, that until the very last moment of British authority over India the British people and the British Parliament have an undeniable responsibility for India, both for the misdeeds and misrule (as well as benefits) of past control, and for the proper framework of liberation which shall leave the Indian masses capable of using the new machine of government.

For Messrs. Howell and Scurr proceeded to give arguments why "I. L. Peers" and other democrats *should* make the Convention Bill their "business", and support it. The first argument was that universal suffrage was provided for at the bottom of the governmental fabric. That is, in the anachronistic attempt to restore the panchayat as a basis of village life. The defence of a property franchise *in England* on the ground that the Parish Councils would be democratically elected, would be howled down by Messrs. Scurr and Howell, and rightly so. But to reject a "graded franchise", based on educational and property qualifications, must, say these people "produce tension between the classes and communities", for has not Sir Sankaran Nair said so? That settled the matter, to the satisfaction of these very light-pink democrats.

MR. BRAILSFORD DEFIANT.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford returned a very calm, very dignified, and very telling reply to Messrs. Howell and Scurr. He claimed that there was nothing surprising in Socialists disliking a Bill which would set up powerful Second Chambers, and bases a legislative franchise on high education and property tests. He reaffirmed the right of the British people to intervene on behalf of the disfranchised of India; though perhaps that right would be suspended *if it could be proved* that a majority of India's properly-elected representatives should ask Britain to accept this Bill. On the other hand, it was disputed that Indian Nationalism, as a whole or in the main, had sympathy with this measure. The village councils would have no legislative powers, therefore the concession of a franchise in their elections which was withheld in elections to legislative bodies means but little to the cause of popular representation.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION.

In this very capable statement there appeared to us to be one flaw. Mr. Brailsford had already "admitted" that it might be a matter of difficulty to enfranchise "vast masses of illiterate peasants", but that would not justify (said he) the institution of such educational tests as the possession of a University degree. Would not the ability to read one's mother-tongue suffice?

Messrs. Howell and Scurr say: "It is impossible to give universal suffrage in India for the higher legislatures because of the destruction of Indian Education under British rule."

Both contentions miss the very germ of the question of popular election. In England itself, in the constituencies of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Harrow, Winchester,—wherever you like,—illiterate citizens exercise the popular vote. Nowhere is literacy a requirement for the vote, in the very centre of Empire. We therefore object to its being set-up as an essential in any part of the Empire, and we are quite sure it is not approved as a condition by the excluded masses themselves. We will not agree without a struggle to even a test of reading the printed characters of one's chosen vernacular. Millions who cannot read are the superiors in discrimination, and certainly in the knowledge of their own wrongs and requirements, of those who can. An illiterate Mahratta spinner is not to be referred to in the same breath with a "literate" English public-house loafer who can just read the sporting column odds and results. It is this absurdity of "literacy" which excludes it absolutely and entirely from our franchise here.

It is, therefore, not as a substitute for direct voting power in the hands of the workers and peasants, but as a separate and differently defensible addition that we welcome Mr. Brailsford's support of the treatment of trade unions (not co-operative societies, they are anti-popular institutions) as a community entitled to a separate representation. As to this, however, I would like to say that we only agree to support this on two or three conditions:

(1) That the separate or communal representation of organised Labour shall not preclude the direct franchise to all, who may organise or disorganise, factory or home workers.

(2) That the communal representation shall bear only such proportions to the whole representation as are borne by other communal elements and not preponderate, to the nullification of the direct popular vote.

(3) That the communal vote shall be exercised in one ward of a town, one section of a division, and not throughout everyone of the wards or sections.

TRADE UNION COMMUNAL VOTE.

Here are Mr. Brailsford's words on the question:

"The way out of the difficulty of illiteracy is to explore ways of representing the workers indirectly,—e.g., to treat Trade Unions and Co-operative Societies as constituencies which may elect members to the provincial and national Assemblies."

The most interesting feature of all the criticism is that the I. L. P. persist in calling for a Round Table Conference to take place in India, on the subject. We trust that Government and Nationalist movement will combine to see that such Round Table Conference is not bossed and dominated either by C.I.E.'s or M.L.A.'s. Direct representatives of the working people, trade unions, radical political organisations and so on must have a place, as well as big and prominent personalities who feel exempted from a popular election because they have been elected to some other duty at some other time.

THE PROSPECT OF OPPOSITION.

This week the following letter has been sent to "The New Leader", on behalf of groups representing "Workers' Welfare League" and internationalist views in England.

"The talk about Indians preferring the so-called Commonwealth Bill is part of the Beasantine hoax by which this artificial product has been actually sponsored and adopted by honest Labour men. There are no doubt others beside the Convention caucus who wish to shirk the issue of manhood suffrage, and they are of course to be found among Indian nationalists as well as English democrats. But that does not make the Commonwealth Bill the considered choice of the Indian national movement. The National Convention numbering 228 members of all parties' was as big a fake as the Bill. The 'members of parties' might be there, but they were not authorised to be there. The leaders and responsible people were very much absent. Your correspondents bring out the old argument that practically all of them were elected members of legislatures. But that gave them no authority whatever to commit the country to this hot-house Bill. Their election to legislature had manifestly nothing whatever to do with their power or right to support the Commonwealth Bill. We intend to keep right on fighting for a Round Table Conference in India, in which the Beasantines shall have, not control of the proceedings, but their proportional representation. This will prove to be surprisingly small.

"Let the democrats of India decide upon this hodge-podge of moribund panchayats at the base and new oligarchical chambers at the top. . . .

"The people of India most certainly can vote, although most of them are illiterate. Even the present restricted franchise is operated largely by illiterates, and the methods adopted cause the elections to be quite effective.

"The illiterates of India are by no means ignorant. I do not know that representative government can even exclude the ignorant from participation, legitimately. I ask Englishmen to reflect that here in England no educational test whatever is exacted for the exercise of the vote.

"It is clear, indeed, Sir, that you did not argue from illiteracy to exclusion. You denied that any argument resting on illiteracy justified a franchise based on University degrees. For this we thank you. Let us block the Bill, and work for the real representative Indian Conference."

WASHING DOWN MEALS.

A HABIT INVITING TROUBLE.

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Nagpur, (C. P.) 8—11—1924.

ORDER REPEATED.

I am really pleased to write that by God's grace your cotton forecast has given me satisfaction. Please send fully for the month of April.

(Sd.) RUSTOM PESHUTAN DABU.

Navsari, 10—3—25.

I was fortunate enough to have my life reading and I am proud to say that the details given therein exactly coincide with my fortune. This encouraged me to have one for 1925.

(Sd.) SEBASTJAO FRANCICO NORONHA

174, Second Floor, Bombay, 12—4—24.

I have gone through my life reading from you and I find the matter therein relates to my present destiny. To enlighten my doubtful and dark future shall thank you to send me my future 5 years' life reading.

(Sd.) E. C. MUKADAM.

Grant Road, Bombay, 4—2—24.

I have got my life reading for 1924 and I found it correct to the word. will be very glad if you send me my future for the year 1925.

(Sd.) BHIMA RAO, S.P., Ind., B.A., LL.B., c/o Jain Board

Kolhapur City, 28—5—24.

I got prepared from you last year my life reading and all the facts mentioned there have proved correct and exact. Now I again trouble you to prepare for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) IGPAL SINGH.
Sub-Inspector of Police.

Bahils, Betul Dist., 10—1—1924.

I am very much pleased with your ocurate description of my Character and temperament and do sincerely hope that your forecast will turn out correct.

(Sd.) R. S. VYDHINATHA IYER,
Deputy Collector, Tirukoilur.

3—1—25.

WONDER ! "OM" WONDER !!
ASTROLOGY ! FORETELLING !!

TRY ONCE and be CONVINCED. WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS BY QUITE UNIQUE, UNLIKE OTHERS.

THE HIGHLY RENOWNED AND FAMOUS

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

This is to certify that T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Proprietor, H.A. Bureau, Valavanur, has predicted quite accurately the event of daughter's marriage and certain other events of my office quite accurately. His skill in answering questions in a sealed cover is something Godly.

(Sd.) V. NARASIMHA SARMA,
Sub-Registrar and Special Magistrate,
Valavanur, S. A.

PROVED CORRECT.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswar Iyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future. I wish him success.

(Sd.) W. C. Jolliffe,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay

I have gone through my life reading and I am eager to have the same for the coming year. Please be good enough send me my reading for 1925.

(Sd.) S. X. VAZ,
Dinshawmanlal, Jermananlal, Estate.

Dhobitalav, Bombay, 8—4—24.

Being satisfied by the life-reading of this year, I request you to furnish me with a copy for the year 1925.

(Sd.) J. R. O'NIEL.
Delisle Road, Lower Parel.

I have got my life reading for the present year 1924 and I will be very glad if you send the same for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) C. M. PAREKH.
Andheri P. O., Bombay, 9—12—1924.

I shall thank you to forward me my life-reading for the coming year. I have always found your readings to be accurate and exact.

(Sd.) SORAB N. PANDAY,
P. O. B. 340, Bombay 14—11—24.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer in Aroodam and Astrology. I am sure he is the best talented in the profession and he is fully confident of his calculations. I have presented him a Gold Medal on account of the gain I had since meeting him.

(Sd.) B. SOLOMON MADURAM,
L. M. P.
Medical Practitioner, Renigunta.

Send your selected questions well packed in a sealed envelope. You will ge their correct reply and also your sealed cover without being opened. Always send the exact time and date of birth or writing your letter, or name and present age.

Questions relating to theft and Government will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.

We are preparing TALISMAN to overcome the evil influence of the planets and for success in every undertaking by the power of God Hanu an and nine planet

N. B.—If you give the above accurately we guarantee the answers. Money will be refunded if the answers are not satisfactory.

CHARGES.	
1 to 5 questions Re. 1.	1 year life reading Rs. 2.
1 or each additional question As. 4.	12 Bhavams or abstract Life History Rs. 15
	FOREIGN: DOUBLE THE INLAND RATES.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl. of the Hanuman Astrological Bureau, Valavanur, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year life reading which I have had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life reading by periods is really very interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIR BOOSHANAM,
T. S. Visvanatha Srotigal,
Joint Sub-Registrar.

Villupuram, 11—8—25.

I have much pleasure in recommending M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl., famous world-known Astrologer of Valavanur, S. A. District in giving out correctly the past, present and future predictions. What all he has predicted for me concerning health, family and business affairs and every item turned out to be quite correct.

(Sd.) C. K. N. RAMANATHA IYER,
of Messrs. C. K. Narayana Iyer and Sons.
Valavanur, 19—5—23.

I am very glad for the correct and prompt reply. I have to-day posted another cover of questions.

(Sd.) M. NARAYANA IYER, C.T.C.,
S. I. Rly., Shoranur.

Your loving and wonderful letter was this day received with an astonishment and amusement of love towards you. I cannot express what I have in me and know it better.

As ordered I am sending you money for two talismans.

(Sd.) A. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR,
Retired Assistant Engineer.
Secunderabad, 5—10—19.

On reading your V. P., I find them accurate. Indeed the answers are wonderful and can only be considered to be the result of the Supernatural inspiration of Sree Hanuman.

(Sd.) P. SUBHA RAO, B.A.,
Pleader, Gooty, 5—5—22.

I am very glad to inform you the receipt of your letter of answers. I wondered to see the contents. All the matters are correct. I wish to have the Talisman. Send the same by V.P.P.

Sd.) P. GOPALARATHNAM IYENGAR,
Pleader, Vellore, 23—3—22.

I have gone through my life reading sent by you. What you predicted for Mannar Ramaswamy Pathar has turned out quite correct. I appreciate your Astrological Knowledge, too much. I request you to send me one for the coming year.

(Sd.) DEVAKI VENKATA KRISHNA CHETTY,
Proprietor, Messrs. Krishna & Co.,
Madras, 31—10—24.

UP-TO-DATE.

Last year I had my life reading from you and that was to my entire satisfaction. I request you to send me one for the year '25.

(Sd.) R. C. ECORALAWALLA,
Cash Office, Princess Dock,
Bombay, 22—12—24.

I am thankful to you for receiving the replies to all my questions. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the same and beg most respectfully to state that the replies were correct to all my questions in a closed cover (vide your No. 745 of 25th ultimo).

(Sd.) R. V. SATHE,
400, Shanwarpeth,
Poona City.

4th February, 1926.

RECEIVED A LIFT

I am glad to inform you that I received lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H.
Magistrate, Kandhkot, Sind.

I am thankful to you for the answer which you have sent us to the six questions put by me. The answers given tally with the questions.

(Sd.) BABU PRASHAD,
District and Sessions Judge, Bharatapur.

I appreciate your predictions. If you suggest a remedy I will be thankful.

(Sd.) K. L. VENKATA RAO, B.A., B.L.
District Munsif,
Kavali, Nellore District.

Received your answer cover with my sealed cover intact. The answers tally with the questions.

(Sd.) K. S. VENKATACHALAM IYER,
District Munsiff, Tanjore.

ALWAYS ACCURATE

I beg to inform you that your life reading gave me all sureness. Will you send me another one book of future reference to next year.

(Sd.) R. SILVALOBO NORTON,
Agent, Mackinnon Mackenzie,
Karachi, 27—9—24.

I request you to be good enough to send me the life reading for the coming year. I beg to say I am very much satisfied with yours of the current year.

(Sd.) L. H. FERNANDZ,
Mavalikara, Travancore, 8—10—1924.

Kindly be as good as to send me my life reading for the next year. I am satisfied with yours of the past year.

(Sd.) P. A. D. LIMA.

I got my life reading from you and I found the same to be very useful to me for the complete year 1924. So I am asking you again to send my annual life reading for the year, 1925.

(Sd.) KAIKOBAD S. MALABARWALLA.
Bombay, 25—10—24.

I am very much obliged to you for the answers to my queries. Innumerable thanks for you for having suggested the use of Sree Hanuman's Talisman.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUPA KANSHALA,
Professor,
Ambala City, The Punjab.

Last year I had my life reading from you. I request you to be good enough to send by V.P.P., a similar reading for the coming year.

(Sd.) C. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 13—9—24.

WONDERFUL THOUGHT READER.

I was completely satisfied with the accuracy of the replies and I am anxious to send you money for the Talisman. Send one year life reading.

(Sd.) K. R. UPADYE, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Bombay.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I keep good and sound health after putting on your Talisman. I also inform you that the Almighty has favoured me with a male child.

(Sd.) GHELABHAI ATMARAM SHETH,
Hausore, (Via) Ankleshwar.

I was satisfied with your replies and having full faith in the divine power of Sree Hanumanjee and full confidence in your words, I have ventured to send the amount. Soon send Talisman.

(Sd.) GOPAL LAL N. ADHYARN,
Messrs. Patel Trivedi and Co.,
Ahmedabad.

As per your advice I have your Sarva Karya Sidhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU,
Chief Inspector, The Standard Oil Co.

Your clairvoyance is really wonderful and I cannot but admire your power of reading questions under a sealed cover. Answer tally with the questions. Wish you every success.

(Sd.) GOPAL KRISHNA, M.A., M.R.A.S.,
Head Master, Rohtak.

Many thanks for the answers. It is a wonder how you could guess my questions without opening the sealed cover. One of your predictions regarding the Viceroy's Cup winner has been fulfilled as I see from to-day's papers.

(Sd.) SWERT C. BANERJEE,
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

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INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL.

CONVICT OFFICERS.

Mr. S. K. Bole asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they have resolved to do away with convict officers as recommended by the Jails Committee;

(b) if not, the reasons why this practice is still continued?

Mr. J. L. Rieu replied: The Indian Jails Committee did not recommend the abolition of the institution of convict officers, but the reduction of the extent to which such officers have been employed in Indian Prisons. This recommendation has been carried out, and the maximum number of convict officers to be employed in any jail in this presidency has been fixed at 10 per cent. of the daily average population thereof.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked: Will Government be pleased—

(a) To lay on the Council table the Press Notes and Government Resolutions which were issued when the system of auctioning liquor licenses was introduced and Government had decided to allocate the extra revenue derived therefrom for sanitation, medical relief, and education;

(b) to state the amount realised last year under this read;

(c) to state when this policy of allocation was changed;

(d) to lay on the Council table the Press Notes and the Government Resolutions by which the above policy of allocation was changed?

Mr. A.M.K. Dehlavi replied: (a) Copies of Press Notes No 15080, dated 13th December, 1917, Revenue Department, and No. 6170, dated 4th September 1918, General Department, are placed on the Council Table. Government do not think it necessary to place any Resolution on the subject on the Council Table.

(b) The extra receipts realized by the change in system last year amounted to about Rs. 52 lakhs.

(c) With effect from 1st April, 1921.

(d) Attention is invited to the concluding portion of the memorandum by the Finance Member on the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1920-21. No other orders, etc., were issued on the subject.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE

Mr. S. A. Sardesai asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the inconvenience caused to the public owing to the frequent absence of water in the tanks attached to passenger carriages

Sir Chunilal Mehta replied: No.

W. I. T. C. GATE MONEY.

In response to a question put by Mr. A. N. Surve the following statement of the amount of Gate Money received in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd enclosures in Bombay and Poona, for two years previous as well as subsequent to the entertainments Duty Act, was placed on the Council table yesterday:—

POONA RACES.

Season.	1st Enclosure Rs.	2nd Enclosure Rs.	Season Tickets. Rs.
1921	1,30,190	85,444	18,135
1922	1,55,595	1,23,182	18,005
	No Entertainment Tax on above.		
*1923	1,43,652	1,25,887	18,235
*1924	1,13,934	1,28,639	14,515
*1925	1,11,632	1,22,168	13,150

*Includes Entertainment Tax.

BOMBAY RACES.

Season.	1st Enclosure. Rs.	2nd Enclosure Rs.	3rd Enclosure Rs.	Season Tickets. Rs.
1920-21	3,66,711	3,32,771	Nil	60,385
1921-22	3,61,043	3,40,986	Nil	65,185
	No Entertainment Tax on above.			
1922-23	4,46,569	4,34,824	1,35,464	59,223
	Includes Entertainment Tax on nine meetings. out of twenty.			
†1923-24	3,66,243	3,21,734	1,37,178	50,870
†1924-25	3,15,375	3,36,586	1,56,447	41,160

†Includes Entertainment Tax.

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE IN SCHOOLS.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether the conscience clause is strictly maintained in aided educational institutions belonging to Europeans and Anglo-Indians; (b) whether there has been any complaint in connection with the subject? (c) Is there any change relating to the conscience clause and has there been any correspondence on the subject; (d) if so, will Government be pleased to place it on the Council table?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied: If the Hon. Member refers to schools coming under the Code of Regulations for European schools he is referred to the Hon. the Home Member. If he refers to schools coming under the Grant-in-aid Code and managed by European or Anglo-Indian agencies the answer is as follows:—(a) Yes. (b) and (c) The answer to both parts is in the affirmative. (d) The following papers are laid on the table: (i) Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 2409, dated the 21st May, 1924. (ii) Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 2409, dated the 14th February, 1925, and a copy of the letter from the Principal of the Wilson College dated the 29th November 1924, referred to in the preamble to the Resolution.

Mr. Lalji Naranji asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) how much land has been sold under the different suburban schemes and at what price; (b) whether the lands sold on deferred payment system under Bandra, Khar and other schemes have been taken delivery of and paid for by the purchasers; (c) whether any land that is purchased has been given up; if so, how much and the amount not recovered owing to the refusal of the purchasers to take up land?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: (a) A statement giving the required information is appended. (b) The purchasers of plots under the deferred payment system have been put in possession of the plots on payment of one-fourth of the purchase price in the case of private individuals and one-tenth of the price in the case of permanent Government servants. (c) So far, offers for (i) five plots in Suburban Scheme No. 7—Khar Model Suburb, measuring in aggregate 4,276 square yards and valued at Rs. 26,255, (ii) one plot in Suburban Scheme No. 8—Bandra (Chapel Road) measuring 1,153 square yards and valued at Rs. 7,495, and (iii) one plot in Suburban Scheme No. 3—Chembur Garden Suburb, measuring 912 square yards and valued at Rs. 3,648 have been withdrawn by the purchasers to whom the amounts deposited by them have been refunded. All the five plots in Suburban Scheme No. 7—Khar Model Suburb, have been resold, while the remaining two plots in Suburban Scheme No. 3—Chembur Garden Suburb, and Suburban Scheme No. 8—Bandra (Chapel Road) are still available for sale.

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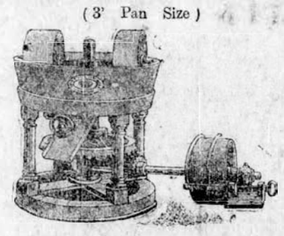

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VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

SOLICITUDE FOR STATES PROGRESS

VICEROY'S CAMP.

DELHI, March 9.

In the course of his speech at the State Banquet at Gwalior on Monday 8th March the Viceroy said:—My Government in the case of Minority Administrations have pursued the policy that they are glad to receive and consider requests by any princes regarding the principles they would prefer to see adopted in the case of their own States and families and due weight is attached to wishes so expressed, but the Government of India on whom the final responsibility rests must reserve to themselves full freedom of action in dealing with such requests. In the case of Gwalior my Government are attaching due weight to certain wishes which his late Highness expressed and it is on these lines that the minority administration is at present proceeding.

Referring to the British Resident, Lord Reading said:—

The Resident has taken the keenest interest in the working of the new administrative machine. The Council may be assured of his constant support in any difficulties which may occur. Look upon him in the first place as the representative of the Paramount Power, look upon him also as a sympathetic and understanding councellor ever ready to help and to advise. I am leaving India in a very few weeks time but I shall take away with me an abiding interest in the future of this State and its ruler. In the years to come I shall often inform myself of how Gwalior and its rujer are faring. I shall learn, I trust, that its young ruler is developing that force and charm of character which made his father a great figure in India. I shall hear, I hope, that the prestige of the State and its ruling House stands as high as ever, that the same noble traditions of loyalty to the King-Emperor are cherished, that the same high standards of good administration and solicitude for the welfare of the people are maintained as when my friend his late Highness ruled in Gwalior.—A. P.

BUDDHA GAYA SHRINE.

MADRAS, March 8.

A puplic meeting of the Buddhists of Madras was held at the local Buddhist Hall to protest against the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee regarding Buddha Gaya shrine. Professor Lakshmi Narasu who presided over the meeting in the course of his speech said that shrine from early centuries had been in possession of Buddhist monks and during the invasion of Muslims it fell into the hands of Hindus who transformed the Buddha image into a Hindu idol. The Hindus' contention that it was a Vaishnava deity was a myth invented py them.

A resolution was passed to this effect and the Chairman was authorised to communicate it to the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

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Others SAVE to see their children live comfortably after them.

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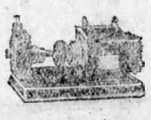

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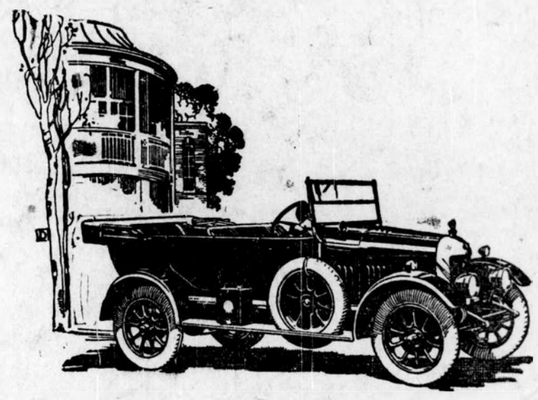

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